THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 230

•• ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Kellogg Pact Holds and Hopes

Arms Race Is Its Sure Menace

NRA Has Given 4,120,000 Jobs

Railroads Ask to Raise Rates

Hitler Bids Saar Come Home

Pay Floods Chicago Teachers

SIX years after the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed leading nations still believe it can and must mean a new era for the world. Soon every nation will have signed this agreement, which is a solemn pledge to renounce war as a national policy and to adjust all disputes by pacific means. Frank B. Kellogg believes it has greatly advanced the cause of peace and is today the only hope of a disturbed and troubled world. The armament race gravely menaces the pact, Mr. Kellogg finds. Why do the nations let fear, ambition and national pride drive them into a race? he inquires—"Because a few nations ignore their solemn promise, are we to abandon efforts to prevent a ghastly repetition of the World War?"

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¶ London, through Wickham Steed, points out that under the Kellogg Pact nations have no war rights, but in proposing war offend the law of nations. "Collective security" is what is desired, and respect for the spirit of the pact would insure that. The United States, building 24 warships and hearing arguments for another 24 fighting ships as 1935's program, is not strengthening the pact. Mr. Kellogg shows that war is a relic of militaristic nationalism which reached its zenith in the eighteenth century—If willing to be barbarous, America should be unwilling to be out of date.

* * *

¶ Washington gets two different if not opposed pictures of the fruits of the Administration's campaign. Donald Richberg gives out the executive committee's figures to show that since the Roosevelt régime came in in March, 1933, federal action has put 4,120,000 persons into jobs. On the other hand, the railroads ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to let them raise the nation's annual freight bill $170,000,000 to offset the increase in wages and materials and raise the required $60,000,000 a year if the workers' retirement act is found constitutional—What benefits a preferred part, alas, falls back as a burden on the whole.

* * *

¶ The world which is watching NRA will pick many important figures out of the Richberg report. Manufacturing wages lifted from $96,000,000 a week in June, 1933, to $132,000,000 in June, 1934. Labor's share of the national income rose from 58.3 to 62.5 per cent. Work hours reduced from 6 to 37 a week for all industry, with wages rising to an average for all of 55.2 cents an hour. Industrial corporations have gained 600 per cent in income, auto sales have been "phenomenal," oil has been saved from collapse, 2,000,000 have joined the union—Men's estimates vary, but most will find cheerfulness in these figures.

* * *

¶ Germany sees 200,000 crowd Ehrenbreitstein fortress at Coblenz to hear Chancellor Hitler plead with the Saar Valley to return to Germany. Half the audience comes from Saar homes by motors and special trains. Germany expects to win the January plebiscite, but realizes the opposition of Communists, Socialists and Roman Catholics, who observe the day with counter meetings in the Saar. The Chancellor denies the Reich oppresses or forbids religion—But he vigorously scores the use of religion to cloak political ends.

* * *

¶ Berlin expels Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, writer, as first American correspondent to be so treated. She is ejected under the law of 1932 for a Hitler interview published the previous year and later articles on Nazi treatment of Jews. Mrs. Thompson philosophically remarks that in expelling her the Chancellor merely does what other dictators do at will. She gives her naïve appraisal of Germany—"It is becoming the most comfortable and hygienic prison in the world."

* * *

¶ Chicago has a reasonably exciting day. It sees 18,000 teachers and school employees, who had almost forgotten what a payday was like, get $26,365,000 in pay checks, the sum being borrowed from the RFC. Business booms for merchants, many of whom had extended credit. At the same time the union employees of the elevated lines, denied by the union's executive board permission to strike in sympathy with the striking bus drivers, declare they have found a way. All of them may demand a simultaneous two weeks' vacation—That may seem effective, but would it be honest?

* * *

¶ Japan charges that Moscow's Third International is guilty of fomenting intrigues that result in train wrecks in Manchuria. This is the latest blast on the part of Tokyo and Manchukuo in the deadlock over sale to them of Russia's half interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Moscow has demanded freeing of Soviet employees. Japan's reply is that 30 of them will be tried at once in two hearings. Both sides pigeonhole protests—Diplomacy can say very bitter things in beating down or beating up a price.

Rail Lines Ask I. C. C. to Grant Higher Freight

Would Add $170,000,000 a Year to Income, It Is Estimated

Heavier Costs Cited

Rise in Rates Avoided in Areas of Waterway and Truck Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The railroads of the United States today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates, estimated to add approximately $170,000,000 a year to their revenues.

Voted by representatives of the leading railway systems at their recent annual meeting at Atlantic City, the increase is held necessary to meet addditional expenses to which the railroads have been subjected by recent increases in wage scales and in the cost of materials.

The petition, filed by the Association of Railway Executives, does not ask for a general horizontal increase in rates but sets forth an elaborate schedule of proposed increases. The rate increase on all commodities except those specifically mentioned in the petition is fixed at 10 per cent. In certain cases no increases are asked because of motor truck, water or water-rail competition.

Basis for Rate Demands

Estimating that they face additional operating expenses of more than $293,000,000 a year, the railway executives declared that "without an increase in the level of existing freight rates and charges and without a substantial increase in the volume of traffic," the increase "will so affect the net railway operating income of the railroads of the United States as to jeopardize the solvency of a large number of important railway systems."

The railroads estimate that $156,000,000 is to be added to their operating expenses by increased labor costs and $137,000,000 by costs of materials and supplies. The rise in cost of materials is said to be due to general economic forces, while the higher labor costs are accounted for by the gradual restoration of the 10 per cent wage reduction to which the employees agreed in 1932. One-fourth of his pay-cut was restored on July 1 of this year; another one-fourth is to be restored Jan. 1, 1935, and the remaining one-half on April 1, 1935.

If approved, the schedule of rates submitted to the commission will add approximately $170,000,000 a year to their revenues, or a little less than 60 per cent of the increases in costs of materials and labor, the railroads estimate. The rest of the income they expect to come from a general improvement in business. They told the commission that they feel they cannot by increased savings effect economies "that will materially offset the increase in their operating expenses which will result from the increased cost of labor, materials and supplies."

Free Movement of Traffic

The railroads estimate that they will fall short of meeting fixed charges in 1934 by about $53,000,000. If the full wage rate restoration had been in effect the whole year, and if present unit prices of materials had prevailed since Jan. 1, 1934, the deficit would have mounted to $225,500,000, they figure.

If their application is granted, the new rates will be reasonable and will permit the free movement of traffic, the railroads assert. The schedules submitted, they hold, have been prepared with due regard to relationships of rates.

The railway executives, in a statement calling attention to their application, state that "nothing is more essential to business recovery than the prompt restoration of the purchasing and employing capacity of the railroads. The money derived from the proposed increases will speedily find its way back to the channels of trade."

An early hearing on the railroads' petition is expected to be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Antarctic Seal Drifts Far From Its Icebergs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A few weeks ago, a New South Wales coaster, the steamer Nambucca, was wrecked at the entrance to the Nambucca River, on the north coast of New South Wales, some 350 miles from Sydney. The steamer was washed ashore and her cargo floated onto the beach where it was collected and guarded by a number of men. One morning they found stranded on the beach a unique creature, to them a mystery. It was 10 feet long and had a head like a polar bear, and a spotted body. The "find" was reported to the scientists at the Sydney Museum, where it was reported to be a seal of the "crabeating" variety known to scientists as Lobodon Carcinophaga, a native of antarctica.

This is the first record of this type of seal having strayed so far from "home"

And After It All They Swore a Solemn Oath . . .

IT
SHALL
NOT
BE
AGAIN

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

World War Memorial at Orange, Mass.

Every Nation in World Has Signed Paris Pact Or Signified Intent to Ratify, Kellogg Says, Admitting Reverses on Sixth Anniversary

Who Signed Pact For Fifteen Powers

THE Treaty for the Renunciation of War was signed by 15 charter signatories, in French alphabetical order, the first to sign being Dr. Stresemann, representing Germany, who affixed his signature at 3:45 p. m. The 15 powers and their representatives were, in order, as follows:

Germany—Gustav Stresemann.
United States—Frank B. Kellogg.
Belgium—Paul Hymans.
France—Aristide Briand.
Britain—Lord Cushendun.
Canada—W. L. Mackenzie King.
Australia—A. J. McLachlan.
New Zealand—C. J. Parr.
Union of South Africa—J. S. Smit.
Irish Free State—William T. Cosgrave.
India—Lord Cushendun.
Italy—Gaetano Manzoni.
Japan—Baron Uchida.
Poland—A. Zaleski.
Czechoslovakia—Eduard Benes.

Pact Aids American Collaboration With Geneva Peace Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Six years ago today internationalists hailed the signature of the Pact of Paris by 15 nations, including the great powers, as the dawn of a new era, while the skeptics scoffed at what they considered one more idle gesture of respect to an unattainable ideal.

The outcome has proved neither prophecy entirely correct, although to date history accords the skeptics more justification than it does the internationalists. The troubles of a harassed world during the intervening years provide ample evidence that so far as tangible results are concerned, the Pact of Paris comes very close to being a complete failure.

But to scoff at the document because of this failure to alter visually the long-established habits of national self-interest is to overlook intangibles which eventually may prove of immense substantial benefit to the world.

Such intangible benefits are more easily traced in American foreign policy than in that of other nations, due undoubtedly to the objective

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American Statesman, Whose Name Is Identified With Universal Peace Instrument, Calls for Patience in View of War's Ancient Prestige

Give Peace More Time, He Counsels

By Frank B. Kellogg

Former United States Secretary of State Who, With Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, Led in Negotiating the Pact of Paris

The Pact of Paris has been signed by every nation in the world except one and that nation has signified to the United States Secretary of State that it will sign and ratify the treaty.

There are two or three Central and South American countries whose legislative bodies have not ratified the treaty, but I am informed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that at the last Pan-American Conference at Montevideo a resolution was passed by unanimous vote of the delegates of every Central and South American country requesting the speedy ratification of the treaty, and I am sure that in a very short time the treaty will be ratified by every nation.

I am aware of the fact that there are people who believe the only means of maintaining peace is increase of armament. But the history of the last war should teach us that the greatest danger to peace is the race for armament inspired by fear, ambition or national pride and I consider today the greatest danger is the building of armaments and armed alliances which go under the name of the "balance of power."

Worn-Out Methods

Europe for centuries relied on these worn-out methods, but in all the history of our Western civilization there has never been a failure so complete and so disastrous as this. It is a relic of militaristic nationalism which reached its zenith in the eighteenth century, and to the disgrace of mankind has lingered on to our day and was largely responsible for the most disastrous and bloody conflict in the annals of history.

The so-called alliances and ententes existing in Europe prevented localizing the conflict and resulted in involving nearly all of Europe—in fact, most of the world—in a bloody struggle in which many of the nations had no direct interest.

I believe the Pact of Paris, which was a solemn pledge of all the nations to renounce war as a national policy, and to adjust all disputes by pacific means, was largely inspired by the recollection of that terrible catastrophe and that this treaty and the treaties for arbitration, conciliation and for judicial settlement of international disputes have greatly advanced the cause of peace and are in fact the only hope of a disturbed and troubled world.

Has World Forgotten

Because some one or two nations may have ignored the solemn promises, are we to abandon all the efforts since the last war to prevent a repetition of that ghastly tragedy? We are now witnessing the world depression, the unrest, the agitation, the disintegration of government which is due directly to the last war, which destroyed commerce, industry and institutions and drove our civilization near to the brink of disaster.

I cannot believe that the world has

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Things Present

Are nations marching to war under the banner of peace? Read Sisley Huddleston's "dream-talk," in today's Wide Horizon Column. Editorial Page.

Here's an idea for youngsters: Get a notebook, which will serve as a bank book for the "Universal Bank of Good"; then write down the good you do as "deposits," and the good done to you as "withdrawals." See "Teller Pencils," on the Children's Page.

In reading "William Cobbett's Struggle for an Education," on the Home Forum Page, it is well to remember that this man later wrote what is still proclaimed one of the most useful grammars.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page, Progress in Education Page, and more Facts About the Bible.

Hitler Exhorts Saarlanders To 'Vote German'

Mammoth Meeting Opens Propaganda Campaign for Plebiscite

Schacht's Challenge

Economics Dictator Says Reich Will Stop Raw Material Imports

While exhorting the people of the Saar to vote for return to Germany in the January plebiscite, Chancellor Hitler at the gigantic mass meeting at Ehrenbreitstein near Coblenz on Sunday, made a strong appeal for better understanding abroad of National Socialist Germany, especially by France.

Almost coincidental with Der Führer's appeal for better understanding with foreign peoples, Dr. Schacht, Economics Dictator, sounded a new battle cry. He said the Reich could be self-sufficient and that the adverse trade flow—importing more than is exported—must cease. He states that Germany will raise its own raw materials in future.

And there was wide interest over the virtual expulsion of Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) from Germany for alleged anti-Nazi sentiments. The letter from the secret police recalled her "anti-German publications" and denied her future "rights of hospitality." She is the first American writer asked to leave since Chancellor Hitler came to power.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 27—Another bid for the favor of 800,000 Saarlanders—particularly those Roman Catholics, Socialists and others who are known to be lukewarm toward the National Socialist system—was made yesterday at a huge "Loyalty of the Saar" demonstration organized by Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Ehrenbreitstein.

More than 200,000 people—100,000 it is reported being Germans from the Saar, for whom 100 special trains had been provided—assembled at this great fortress overlooking the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle (the so-called German corner) to hear Herr Hitler exhort them to remain true to their German ancestry and to cast their votes for a return to Germany in the plebiscite, Jan. 13, 1935.

Counter Currents

Despite all the National Socialist talk about the overwhelming majority for a return to Germany at the coming plebiscite, it has long been realized that certain religious, political and economic considerations will weigh heavily against the claims of German nationality when the final decision is made and to remove any objections to National Socialist policy in these respects was the special aim of Herr Hitler's speech.

Since the Roman Catholic vote must play an important part in this plebiscite, it is natural that he should yet again define the National Socialist attitude toward religion. To those who maintain that National Socialism was a departure from Christianity he answered: "We have only drawn the line between politics, which concerns earthly things, and religion, which must concern itself with heavenly things. No attack on teachings or freedom of religious conviction had occurred or would occur. On the contrary, the state protects religion but always under condition that it was not used as a cover for political ends."

A Promise

Church and State could well cooperate, he added, against "cultural

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Union Against War Planned by Workers In Natural Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A combination of men of natural science of all countries is being urged as an effective means of combating war, by Dr. Miles Walker, Emeritus Professor of Electrical Engineering at Manchester University.

If scientific workers withdraw their assistance from the armies of the world, Dr. Walker contends, these armies must go out of action. There had never been a potentate in the world from Alexander the Great to Mussolini, he said, with half as much power to order people about as would be possessed by a combination of scientific men.

Part of the organization already exists, he continued, since scientific societies in all countries have their secretariat and roll of members. All that is necessary is that these societies should agree to act together to prevent war.

A central international bureau at Geneva is proposed by Dr. Walker to direct affairs.

Tennessee Mill Workers Vote Against Striking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27—Employees of Brookside Mills, one of the largest in east Tennessee, Saturday voted against joining the national textile strike reported to have been called for Sept. 4.

The vote at the union meeting, with a third of the employees present, was 202 to 18.

Fountain Pens Gain On Brush in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

OWING to the increasing use of fountain pens by the Chinese, the making of brushes for writing purposes has fallen off by 35 per cent or more during the last two years, according to a recent survey. The Chinese use camel's-hair brushes, closely akin to an Occidental child's paintbrush, for writing, but many of them have discarded the brush for self-filling pens.

Inquiries at the largest stationery stores in the various towns disclose that sales of the brushes have decreased by 60 per cent, while the number of persons engaged in their manufacture has fallen by at least one-third.

The survey also reveals a corresponding fall in the native ink industry during the period under review.

Textile Walkout Sought by Union Declared Illegal

Harvard Explains NRA; Unwin Stresses Need for Cheap Housing

Today in Greater Boston

Textile making as a major New England business has long had its lines of control centered in Boston. Today messages of doubt and hope ran along those lines as the indusery faced a strike scheduled for Sept. 5, a strike in which the threat of 500,000 workers out on protest made it loom as a vast industrial storm cloud.

Manufacturers, going into action, hesitated to lend their names to statements, but "off-the-record" raised a pertinent question, "Can a union strike against the law? The textile code is now law. It provides for peaceable settlement of differences between labor and capital. Yet here comes a strike founded on the fact that the code has not gone far enough."

Labor, voiced through Horace A Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said. "The code has raised wages in some places 100 per cent. It sounds big. But prior to the code wages in places ranged around $6.50 a week. A 100 per cent rise means $13. Is this a living wage?

"The code has done plenty toward raising wages and stabilizing jobs—but the code was planned as a preamble to the coöperation of labor and capital—something that has not taken place because the manufacturer won't coöperate."

Housing

Profits From the Poor

In Boston's Faneuil Hall, the [illegible] "Cradle of Liberty," a noted Englishman this morning proclaimed a need for a liberty which exceeds nationalistic lines, a freedom from slum housing for millions the world over. Outstanding member of a group of European and American housing experts touring the United States, Sir Raymond Unwin said:

"Private enterprise has not been successful in promoting housing for lower income groups because the main motive was concentrated on return of the investment. This class of people is least able to contribute to the profit of private investors and so work must be done by the government."

When Sir Samuel said he was surprised that Boston had so many slum areas Mayor Mansfield countered as follows:

"I don't believe there are any real slums in Boston. I do think it advisable, however, to tear down dilapidated buildings in large areas and build up new ones. From the standpoint of hard, common sense business, it is hard to do this because the cost of these dilapidated areas is far in excess of the return from taxes. If, however, these places were cleared up the picture would be reversed and the upkeep would be exceeded by the return."

That the Mayor had been thinking about housing before today's meeting became apparent when the City Council received a communication from the Mayor's office this morning which told of a letter being

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Cuban Postal Strike Enters Fifteenth Day

HAVANA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Letters were a rarity today as Cuba's postal strike entered its fifteenth day.

Commerce suffered from lack of mail deliveries. Policemen are trying to handle mail but few of the letters get to their destinations. For example, only two letters from the United States were received by the Associated Press bureau here during the 15 days. One of them was picked up on the post office floor by a reporter covering the strike.

Postal employees and telegraph agents joined the strike, demanding that the Government restore three months' back pay and dismiss executives allied with the régime of former President Machado. The telegraph system in the interior is partly tied up. Soldiers who are trying to operate it are having little success.

NRA Claims It Made Jobs For 4,120,000

Richberg Files First of Seven Chapters of Report on Achievement

Others Coming Soon

Oil, Coal and Auto Codes Are Cited to Stress Scope of Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—In the Roosevelt Administration's first comprehensive stock-taking of recovery achievements since it took office on March 4, 1933, it was claimed today that 4,120,000 individuals have been reëmployed either directly or indirectly because of federal action.

The figure was cited in the first chapter of a complete report to President Roosevelt by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, acting in his capacity as executive secretary to the Executive Council. Only one chapter covering relief of industrial unemployment through private enterprise and public works was made public today.

Six more chapters will follow from time to time covering, consecutively, relief from agricultural distress, relief of destitution, relief of financial pressures, advance in public services, administrative services and promotion of foreign trade.

Will Be Campaign Banner

When complete, the series of reports will represent the Administration answer to New Deal criticisms. It is expected that all seven will be before the public in advance of the mid-term elections in November. In other words—it is the record on which the Administration will stand, and because of which it will seek the indorsement of the electorate.

Mr. Richberg credits 2,300,000 of the increase in employment to the NRA because of its shorter hours provided under codes. The balance of roughly 1,800,000 was the increase during the four months before NRA came into effect.

He attributed it to revival of business partly due to anticipation of increased labor costs under the NRA program and partly to stimulus of other federal activities. The figure credited to the NRA is somewhat under the 3,000,000 which the NRA publicity section has consistently claimed to its credit.

Expects Winter Decline

Employment under activities of the Public Works Administration today totals 675,000 men, Mr. Richberg told the President. He estimated this would be increased to 700,000 in September and October. There would then be a seasonal decline carrying the number down to 300,000 during December, January and February after which it would rise again to 450,000 or 500,000 by June.

The winter decline will result from the outdoor nature of most PWA work. The winter slack here will then be added to the burden on the emergency relief administration, which will again have to improvise something similar to last winter's CWA.

The number of individuals dependent on federal relief are not considered in the first report, which concerns itself only with actual employment.

Stress NRA Influence

Discussing the NRA's contribution to industrial recovery in detail, Mr. Richberg, who is on leave from his post as general counsel for NRA, said it couldn't be established statistically, "but the coincidence of business improvement with the NRA codification and the obvious direct effects of NRA . . . demonstrate the dominant influence of the NRA in this industrial advance."

Among what he called "obvious" and "direct" benefits of NRA, Mr. Richberg enumerated prevention of destructive price cutting, stabilization of business operations, improvement of total purchasing power through increased employment and increase of prices "from loss levels to profit levels."

He cited the effects of codifications on the bituminous coal, automobile and oil industries as specific examples of benefits directly attributable to the NRA.

Coal and Autos Benefit

"In the bituminous coal industry," Mr. Richberg commented, "disorganized markets, cutthroat prices and starvation wages were succeeded by the establishment of fair prices—although under difficult circumstances and with continuing controversy—and the uplift of wages of approximately 300,000 workers at an estimated average of about $1 a day.

"The phenomenal advance in the production and sale of automobiles would have been impossible without the increased security of employment and expansion of total purchasing power under NRA which brought into the market thousands of purchasers of new and used cars."

Incidental to this discussion of PWA employment Mr. Richberg gave a prominent position in his report to an announcement by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, that he would recommend to Mr. Roosevelt extension of PWA's life and lending power for two years beyond June 16, 1935, the date at present fixed by law when both NRA and PWA come to an end.

Federal PWA projects were considered more effective methods of providing employment than the self-liquidating loan type of project.

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Strike Threat Clouds New Deal

Cuban Treaty Hit and Defended

Conservation Builds Education

Thousands of Boys Learn to Read and Write in CCC Camps—Johnson to Stay as Long as President Wants Him—Aide Named

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The deadline for the biggest labor stoppage in new-deal history loomed ominously closer on the horizon today with still no sign of any agreement which would avert a major industrial catastrophe involving as many as 600,000 workers .

According to confidential information, Sept. 4 has secretly been set as the date for a general walkout throughout the industry, for which union leaders are feverishly preparing their organization and perfecting their plans. Official announcement of the date is expected here almost hourly.

only basis for optimism is the fact that to date the Roosevelt Administration has managed to avert every major strike threat with the exception of the San Francisco general strike. In both automobile and steel industries the situation was at one time as threatening as it is in textiles today and as lacking in prospects for a settlement. And it is also axiomatic that the Administration will leave no stone unturned to avert the strike. But how it can be done in this instance remains an absolute mystery here.

This unquestionable menace to recovery progress constituted the high light of capital news today. Subordinate to it were continued discussions of NRA's failure, a significant silence as to housing loans, a report on education in CCC camps, a railroad petition for higher freight rates, the first chapter of the Administration New Deal record and the initial success of the Administration in combating the American Liberty League.

* * *

Textile Strike: Mr. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the textile strike committee, asserted firmly this morning that the strike would be called officially on or before this Saturday, Sept. 1. He indicated that plans were virtually complete and that labor leaders had no expectation that government mediation attempts would be successful in staving off the strike.

Since 24 hours' notice must be given of the strike, it is assured that it will not go into effect before Sept. 4. If notice is given on the first there could be no actual stoppage of work until Tuesday, since Monday is a legal holiday.

Mr. Gorman said that under instructions of the strike convention in New York the actual date could not be revealed, but that it must be called "on or before Sept. 1." He added, "The important fact is that the strike will take place and that it will be effective."

The general strike committee was in session today and continued to receive reports from its regional organizers who have been rushing from point to point to stir up strike enthusiasm and to insure as far as is possible a 100 per cent walkout throughout the industry when the strike is called.

Meanwhile Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the executive council of the Textile Workers' Union, called a meeting of the council for Wednesday to pass on plans and presumably to reach a final decision. That there is some hope of mediation obtaining consideration by the council is felt here. But not too much faith is placed in this chance.

While government mediatory powers were still being exerted to the utmost behind scenes, preparations were also made for the exercise of functions which will devolve upon the Government when the strike breaks—if it does

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins indicated that, as has been the case in past strikes, his Federal Emergency Relief Administration will feed strikers who are in need. He pointed out that his organization makes no attempt to "judge the merits of labor disputes." People in need will be fed.

The only exception would be in case the Department of Labor should decide that the strike was unjustified.

* * *

NRA: Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's threat of resignation unless the NRA were organized to suit his taste appears to have been withdrawn. Word came from his vacation retreat at Bethany Beach, Del., that as long as the President wanted him he would stay with the NRA, regardless of the changes made to it and his position in the organization.

* * *

Trade Treaties: With comment on the Administration's first reciprocal trade treaty largely what was expected. State Department officials are going ahead with studies looking toward negotiations with other Latin-American nations.

Interests which will be given increased competition by the lowering of tariff barriers under the Cuban treaty naturally have protested. Industries who see new markets opened to them hailed the pact.

While Mr. George S. Fletcher, president of the Florida Agricultural Tariff Association, asserted that "no hurricane that ever swept across the southern states from the trouble-breeding tropics has hit Florida as hard as this new treaty." Mr. Robert C. Graham, speaking for the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said: "We congratulate you upon the successful consummation by our Government of the trade agreement with Cuba which is a most important and hopeful development in the restoration of international trade. . . . A comparison of Cuban average consumption of nearly 5000 American motor vehicles annually from 1926 to 1933 and a subsequent drop to less than 700 average for the years 1931 to 1933 offers a spectacular illustration of one reason for decreased employment in American automobile production centers."

The countries of the Caribbean area are the ones to which the department is now directing its tariff studies. Among them are Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Equador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. All sell large amounts of coffee to the United States and consume supplies of foodstuffs produced in this country. European countries do not come into the trade treaty picture at the present time.

* * *

Three "R's" in the CCC: As a side line to its conservation work, the CCC is making notable advances in stamping out illiteracy and educating members of the corps along lines that will be beneficial to them when they leave camp. Mr. Clarence S. Marsh, educational director of the CCC, reports that 190,000 men attended one or more of the classes held in the camps from April 1 to Aug. 1. The teaching staff numbered more than 7500.

"Many hundreds of CCC men who entered the camps illiterate have learned to read and write," Mr. Marsh said. "Additional hundreds are now learning. This spring in many camps enrollers who entered in April as high school seniors were enabled, by the coöperative efforts of the camp staff plus members of faculties of near-by institutions, to carry on their studies successfully and receive their high school diplomas in June."

What goes on in a typical CCC camp is shown by the joint report of two neighboring camps in Mona, Ark., enrolling a total of 347 men. Instruction given outside work hours includes shop, classroom discussion, debating, dramatics and field trips. The Forestry Service representative teaches forestry and singing, the commanding officers give instruction in general science, journalism and American history. The local work project superintendent has a class in surveying and the two educational advisers are offering work in commercial arithmetic, college algebra, typing, elementary English, high school English, elementary and advanced shorthand and college English. The assistant to the educational adviser is teaching agriculture. Three Sunday sight-seeing trips were attended by 100 men each.

* * *

Housing Progress: Observers here in Washington are somewhat at a loss to know just how well the Administration's new home modernization program is taking out over the country.

Banks and contracting companies have assured the Federal Housing Administration that they are ready to do their part. Fgures are available to show that 3956 financial institutions serving a population of 115,011,325 persons have agreed to sign up under the loan insurance plan. Mr. James A. Moffett, Housing Administrator, has given the word "go."

But the important question is, "Are home owners willing to borrow at this time?" Many queries have come to housing headquarters asking what the first returns show, but the large staff of public relations and promotion men have nothing to show.

"It is to be remembered," they sal, "that although loans have been made in many sections of the country, reports of them will not be received by the Housing Administration in Washington for several weeks. As a matter of fact such reports are not required sooner than 30 days." A number of informal reports have been received, such as this: "Modernization credit plan is a howling success, It is the biggest business building force that has come down our alley in years. We have many thousands of inquiries and through our jobbers and dealers have definite information of thousands of new jobs undertaken. The improvement in our business and the prospect for its continued improvement seem almost too good to be true."

But many who rely on statistics still want to see the figures.

* * *

Crime Drive Chief: Mr. Henry Suydam, for 12 years Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, is the latest of the large number of newspaper men to go from journalism over to the New Deal. Mr. Suydam's new job will be to keep up the interest of the nation on the Department of Justice anti-crime campaign. He will be more than a publicity man. His duties include correlation of local and state activities. Much of his first work will center around the far-reaching anti-crime conference which Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, will call here this fall.

Mr. Suydam has devoted most of his career to newspaper work. For an interval in 1921-22 he served as chief of the division of current information in the Department of State and as secretary to the American delegation on the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament in charge of the press section.

Recovery Snowball Rolls Up

INFORMATION gathered from governmental departments and correlated in his report to the President by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, executive secretary of the Executive Council, indicates that:

1. There were 40,180,000 persons employed last June, an increase of 4,120,000 over March, 1933, and of 2,320,000 over June, 1933, when the NRA started.
2. Manufacturing wages increased from $96,000,000 a week in June, 1933, to $132,000,000 last June, or 37.5 per cent.
3. Cost of living increased 9.6 per cent in the above period, leaving a net increase of 25 per cent in purchasing power of wage earners.
4. Labor's share of the national income rose from 58.3 per cent in June, 1933, to 62.5 in June, 1934.
5. Business trade associations have doubled in number and the membership of the American Federation of Labor has grown by 2,000,000.
6. Work has been reduced approximately six hours to 37 hours a week for all industry, the average wage being 55.2 cents an hour.
7. Business failures in the period February to May, 1934, were more than 40 per cent lower than in 1929.
8. Net profits of 506 corporations of all types rose from $157,579,000 in the first half of 1933 to $408,572,000 in the first half of 1934.
9. Net profits of 402 industrial companies rose from $47,380,000 to $335,870,000 in the above period, an increase of more than 600 per cent.
10. The advance in the production and sale of automobiles has been "phenomenal."
11. The government oil control program has rescued the industry from "collapse" with the restoration of the oil price to $1 a barrel.
12. Excluding its $932,000,000 expenditures on non-construction projects, the PWA has financed in whole or in part a $2,985,000,000 building program.
13. A peak of 700,000 men at work on PWA construction sites will be established in September.
14. The Department of Agriculture has 400,000 men at work on its projects including public roads.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light to moderate northerly winds.

New England States: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers about Wednesday. Moderately cool at beginning, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night and Thursday, and warmer at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	76	New Orleans.	80	86
Bermuda	82	88	New York....	64	78
Chicago	64	78	Norfolk	74	78
Denver	60	84	Philadelphia.	68	76
Helena	54	84	St. Louis ...	66	82
Jacksonville..	82	92	St. Paul	56	74
Kansas City.	70	88	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles..	60	78	Washington .	64	76
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m., daylight time, Aug. 27.
B—Maximum Aug. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:56 p.m., D.S.T. Height 11.1 feet
Tuesday, 2:20 a.m., D.S.T. Height 10.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 7:57 p. m.

Georgia Horticulturists Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Mrs. R. L. Cooney, Atlanta, was chosen president of the Georgia Horticultural Society at its annual meeting at the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia. Mr. H. W. Harvey extension landscape architect, was named vice-president, and Mr. M. S. Yeomans, state entomologist, secretary and treasurer.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET — "Goodbye Again" presented by the South Shore Players in the Town Hall. 8:30.

DENNIS—J. C. Nugent in "Big-Hearted Herbert," by Sophie Kerr and Anna Steele. Last production of season. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Two Defenceless Women," with Rita Vale. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — "Down to Their Last Yacht," with Mary Boland, Polly Moran, Ned Sparks and Sidney Fox. Made by the producers of "Flying Down to Rio." Also Shirley Temple in "What's to Do." 10 a. m., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Name the Woman." A cub reporter, Richard Cromwell, suddenly develops into a start news hawk, 11:22 a. m., 1:56, 4:30, 7:04, 9:38. Also Ann Sothern in "Blind Date."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"You Belong to Me." Tale of vaudeville performers—and their children. With David Jack Holt, another new child star. Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:05. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:03, 9:52. Also John Boles in "Wild Gold"—has to do with western dam building.

ORPHEUM—Huber, "The International Magician," presents his "Million Dollar Trunk Mystery" and other baffling tricks. Screen feature is "Straight Is the Way"—first Boston showing. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:15, 9:50.

STATE—"Hide-out," with Robert Montgomery as a smooth and light-hearted gangster. Also Laurel and Hardy comedy. Alice O'Leary sings on the stage. 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55.

UPTOWN—Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 2:24, 4:57, 7:30, 10:03. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cockeyed Cavaliers."

FINE ARTS—Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Cavalcade." Also Father Hubbard's Alaskan explorations shown in "Aniakchak." Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups." 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians on the stage. Screen feature, Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:50, 8:10, 10:35.

EXETER — Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works." 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Cubby Bear cartoon; "Ubangi," a travel film; "In the Islands of the Pacific"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA SOUTH END ORCHESTRA — Joint concert with ERA South End Chorus, Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut and Brookline Streets. Admission free. 8.

Other Events

ERA CIVIC THEATER—Premiere of "East Lynne." Peabody Playhouse. Admission free. 8.

ERA ATHLETIC CARNIVALS—Amerena Playground, East Boston, and Franklin Field, Dorchester. 6 to 8:30.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Mrs. Sayward. Subject, "Enjoyment of Color." 11 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at Mattapan Square at 6.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NRA Claims It Made Jobs For 4,120,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Of the $3,700,000,000 PWA allotment, all but $35,000,000 has now been allotted. Thirty per cent of all allotments have been spent, Mr. Richberg estimated.

Cites Specific Cases

Having covered the general PWA picture, Mr. Richberg's report then detailed the employment accomplishments of each specific governmental agency using PWA money. This included construction of naval ships under a $277,000,000 PWA allotment, army mechanization and rivers and harbors work under the War Department, new prisons under the Department of Justice, new post offices and other federal construction under the Treasury, etc.

Mr. Richberg admitted frankly that the average purchasing power of industrial workers had remained "practically unchanged" despite a total increase in labor's purchasing power of 25 per cent. This increase, he explained, went to the reëmployed who came in under the "share the work" system. The individual worker's envelope was fattened only 8.5 per cent.

The only real benefit to labor cited, other than the increase in numbers employed, was improved labor standards. Among advances, Mr. Richberg mentioned elimination of child labor, wage rate increase accompanied by work-hour reduction, reduction in sweatshop employment, better health and safety standards, and labor's right of collective bargaining.

Maine ERA Canneries Found Social Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 27—The ERA canning project is proving a success socially as well as economically, says Miss Ada Brewster, director. The women who are doing the canning in centers established at 16 points throughout the State so enjoy working in the company of other women, who, like themselves, are in need, that they frequently express their desire to come early and stay overtime, at no extra expense to the ERA.

There are now about 10 women working daily in each of the centers. An average of 300 cans a day are "put up" at each center. In northern Maine hundreds of cans of blueberries have been sealed, although the crop is so short in other sections that no blueberries are being canned.

Rhododendron Easy to Grow

Rhododendrons, which grow wild in mountains of the southern states, can be transplanted easily and made to thrive in domestic gardens.

Federal Tabulators Check Traffic in Massachusetts

Find Old Colony Parkway Easily Congested in Rush Hours—Work Now on Newburyport Turnpike—Pedestrians a Big Problem

Auto commuters entering Boston on the Newburyport Turnpike now cut down their speed at the sight of men sitting beside the road, taking numbers and pressing telegraph keys. They are puzzled because these watchers are not in uniform. Those who stop to investigate find that the wires run from the keys to a truck labeled "U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads."

The truck, in charge of Mr. Edward Holmes, has been sent from Washington to make surveys of traffic on typical roads of different classes. At first interested in road building from the point of view of the farmer wishing to take his products to market by truck, the department now takes care of federal disbursements to aid in highway building. In order to apply such funds in the most useful way it wishes to find out just what is the capacity of each different type of road.

After preliminary work in Washington and New Jersey Mr. Holmes began his first major survey last week on the Old Colony Parkway. This was chosen as a typical commuters' thoroughfare.

No Road Large Enough

Although it is a four-lane road it was found that "saturation point" was reached at rush hours—meaning that all cars are forced to proceed at the same speed for lack of passing space. About 2500 vehicles pass in an rour.

There are two possible ways to relieve congestion in cases of this kind. The road may be widened, or three lanes may be used by inbound traffic in the morning rush hours, and by outbound traffic in the evening—a system used on several important bridges.

The system used in the surveys employs a recording machine actuated by telegraph keys at points two-tenths of a mile apart. As cars pass each point the keys are pressed. Numbers are taken simply to distinguish one car from another where traffic is heavy. The record made by the machine gives the number of cars which pass and the speed of each.

Pedestrians a Big Problem

In earlier surveys Mr. Holmes has gathered data in connection with city intersections and traffic lights. Red and yellow pedestrian lights, used in a few cities including Boston, are an important factor in increasing traffic congestion it has been found in most instances—and they do more to confuse than to assist the pedestrian who has a natural tendency to cross with the flow of traffic.

Special push-button pedestrian signals are little used where they have been installed. One of these signals on Memorial Drive, by the Charles River, was watched for three days. It was never used. In Framingham requests for pedestrian protection at certain points were received—yet signals had been installed for months and had been practically unused.

Data shows that "super-highways" have much more than their proportionate share of accidents. Drivers are apt to take for granted the safety of such roads.

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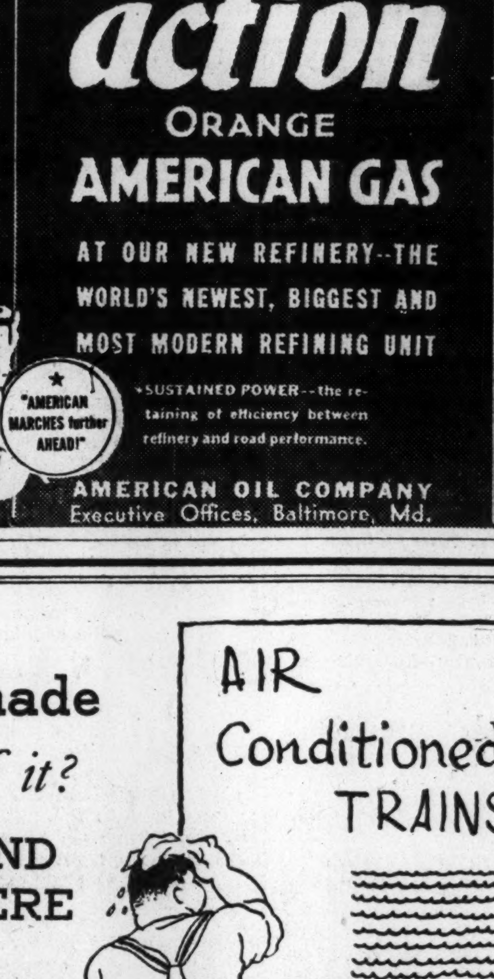

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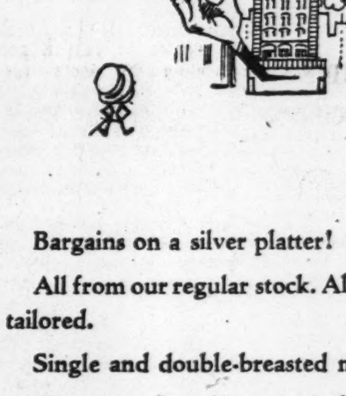

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Hitler Exhorts Saarlanders To 'Vote German' at Great Mass Meeting on Plebiscite

(Continued from Page 1)

Bolshevism and godlessness, class hatred, civil warfare and strife."

Probably the most important passage as far as the Saar people were concerned, was the definite promise that political party differences would be forgotten and that all who showed themselves to be true Germans would be welcomed to the National Socialist fold with open arms after the plebiscite.

Economically, Germany would do all possible, Herr Hitler promised, for the Saar in order to bind this area closer to Germany.

The Saar problem, Herr Hitler again declared, as he had at the Saar meeting last year, was the only territorial issue between France and Germany, and once this is settled he saw no visible, rational grounds why both countries should not coöperate. Perhaps their former enemy—that is France—would see that the tasks before them were so great that instead of fighting, both countries should seek to settle their problems together.

"We shall be happy," Herr Hitler concluded, "that when in all Germany on Jan. 14 the bells peal, they will register not only a return to the Reich of the lost Saar territory and lost Germans, but inauguration of a new era of peace."

(Continued from Page 1)

High Spots

Following are some striking statements from Chancellor Hitler's Saar-plebiscite speech:

"The Saar is the greatest problem now separating France from us. We shall not give up the conviction that the other side eventually will view this problem as it really is, and that France will not deny her assistance in solving it."

"What pains us most is the injustice and unfairness of others. Nothing is ever to be had for nothing. We must fight for everything—and we shall."

The greater the difficulties, the harder we shall fight. One thing is certain—we shall never capitulate."

"Everybody knows we are battling against Godlessness and a decay of morals, and we may be sure God's blessing will rest on our work, which we shall pursue relentlessly. I am confident that the section of the clergy which remains in opposition will abandon its hostility."

"The happiest moment of my life shall be the moment 800,000 people of the Saar land will be welcomed back with open arms into the homefold, without regard to beliefs and convictions."

While trainloads of Saarlanders went to Coblenz, some 60,000 members of the Anti-National Socialist Front held a counter-demonstration in the Saar itself at Sulzbach, near Saar Brücken. The manifestants were mostly Socialists, Communists, small farmers, merchants, members of the Autonomy Party and many thousands of Roman Catholics.

COBLENZ, Ger., Aug. 27 (AP)—Sunday's demonstration at Ehrenbreitstein, across the river from this Prussian city, although intended primarily for the benefit of the Saar, developed into a colossal ovation for Chancellor Hitler.

The Führer was so late in arriving that anxious whispers began to circulate over the far-flung field that something had happened to him.

It finally developed that he was being held up by cheering throngs outside. When he penetrated to the vast enclosure itself he was seen half a mile away, proceeding slowly afoot, walking five paces ahead of his bodyguard, pausing repeatedly to shake hands with old acquaintances and children.

The high platform from which Herr Hitler spoke was reserved for representatives of the Saar. Even cabinet ministers and high National Socialist functionaries were seated upon a lower level, near the foreign press and miscellaneous guests of honor.

Uniforms of black and brown dominated the great crowd, although a majority wore civilian clothes.

The day-long celebrations began before noon at Coblenz, where Herr Hitler visited the Saar Exposition and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels officially opened it with a speech attacking, as usual, the foreign press.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00:2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KF , 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., KYA, 1330kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday in each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45-8 a. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; Tuesdays, 9:45-10 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

SPOKANE—Sundays, September 16, 23 and 30, 6:30-6:45 p. m., KGA, 1470kc-204m.

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

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Schacht Tells World Germany Will Raise Needed Raw Materials

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 27—A Germany economically self-sufficient — independent of the rest of the world by manufacturing its own raw materials—is declared here to be a step nearer as the result of further import restrictions announced by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany's temporary economic dictator, Reichsbank president and acting Minister of Economy, speaking to the press at yesterday's opening of the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

In the future, Dr. Schacht explained, Germany's total imports are to be limited to the Reich's capacity to pay for them and only importers possessing foreign exchange certificates, issued by the Hitler Government, will be allowed to import. Certain limited import prohibitions for important raw materials have been introduced, as well as a board of control for raw materials, but now the only remedy for the present excess of imports over exports was to reduce the imports to the capacity to pay for them in the foreign currency demanded, it is understood.

Dates From Versailles

Germany's difficulties are rooted in the Versailles Treaty, Dr. Schacht maintained, and instead of allowing the debtor to pay in goods or by canceling his debts, the creditor countries surrounded themselves with tariffs and currency devaluation walls. But one couldn't kill the hen and at the same time expect it to lay eggs.

Germany was ready to coöperate, but it should be realized that when German goods are kept out or boycotted, not Germany but foreign interests such as American cotton planters, fine yarn spinners of Lancashire, etc., etc., were affected.

The new scheme must necessarily be to reduce imports, Dr. Schacht went on, but the only possible alternative to restricted imports would be an absolute standstill of imports, since Germany could not continue to import for long without having to pay for its purchases. The new scheme might also lead to protests from abroad in view of existing trade treaties, but in Dr. Schacht's opinion fresh negotiations would bring existing agreements into conformity with the new scheme, or if not Germany would give notice to terminate such agreements.

How?

To the question as to how, with this further restricting of imports, Germany's internal economic conditions were to be maintained, Dr Schacht replied that the Government is working with all its might to produce new raw materials at home. The fact that these had been obtained at a higher cost than abroad and that Germany had to provide capital for setting up new productive methods would not prevent continuing such a policy, he contended.

From the financial-economic standpoint, Dr. Schacht concluded, it was all the same whether Germany supported unemployed out of general funds or gave employment to unemployed through production of more raw materials at home.

Art—Not Rogues'—Gallery

Wide World

Display of Paintings, Los Angeles County Jail

Proving that being "light fingered" with the possessions of others—and living behind bars as a result—is no handicap to art, prisoners of the Los Angeles County Jail have turned their leisure moments to wielding paint brushes. The paintings represent a wide variety from King Solomon and Hiram superintending the building of the Temple to modern portraits. Maj. J. B. Loving, shown above, is in charge of the room.

American Woman Writer Asked to Leave Reich Because of Anti-Naziism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 27—The precarious status of foreign correspondents in Germany is again emphasized by the expulsion from Germany last Saturday of Dorothy Thompson, wife of Sinclair Lewis, American novelist, and herself a well-known correspondent.

She is the first official American correspondent to be officially expelled from the Reich (although a number of American correspondents left "voluntarily" during the past 18 months).

Interview of 1931

According to her own statement, Dorothy Thompson was ordered to leave Germany because she had violated the law of 1932, her past writings having "tended to damage the reputation of the German state." Particularly her interview with Adolf Hitler in 1931 and certain articles written about German-Jews in Germany are said to have satisfied the German secret police that she came under this law. The statement concludes with a protest that none of her articles emanated from hostility to Germany where she had spent many happy years as correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

On the basis of the present expulsion it appears that any articles which any correspondent may have ever written about National Socialism or its leaders, even before the present Government came, may be raked out as evidence for getting rid of him should he be considered undesirable by the Hitler Government.

"Within Rights"

Further energetic inquiries by Mr. Raymond H. Geist, American Consul-General at Berlin, brought the reply that the secret police were entirely within their treaty rights in taking such a step and there was no appeal against this decree. Under such conditions it is difficult to see what any foreign government—satisfied that a correspondent has acted according to professional standards—could do except adopt reciprocal measures against German correspondents within its own territory, an action which it is understood France threatened to adopt long ago.

The letter to Dorothy Thompson read as follows:

"It has come to the attention of the authorities that you have recently again arrived in Germany.

"In view of your numerous anti-German publications in the American press, the German authorities, for reasons of national self-respect, are unable to extend to you a further right of hospitality.

"To avoid formal expulsion you are therefore requested to interrupt your sojourn in Germany as quickly as possible and leave the domain of the Reich immediately."

Employers Meet Workers In Aluminum Peace Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Representatives of the Aluminum Company of America and their striking employees sat down today with Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, to talk over a settlement of the walkout.

This conference, the first between the company and the strikers since union employees walked out several weeks ago, was called by Mr. Garrison after attempts of Mr. Fred Keightly, a Labor Department conciliator, failed to arrange a settlement. Mr. Keightly, however, was at today's conference, as were other members of the Labor Board.

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Citizens Donate $932,659 in Work To Aid Key West

State Administrator Seeks to Rehabilitate City by Volunteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEY WEST, Fla.—Citizens numbering 4304 have volunteered to give 1,865,318 hours of work as a contribution to the rehabilitation and beautification of this city which, unable to meet its financial obligations, recently petitioned the Governor of Florida to take over its affairs.

Gov. David Sholtz appointed Mr. Julius F. Stone Jr., FERA administrator for Florida, to act as administrator of Key West and also of Monroe County. Mr. Stone called on citizens to enlist in a Volunteer Work Corps, and one-third of the population of 12,831 responded. Estimated at 50 cents an hour this work, volunteered for the next six months, represents $932,659.

Work is already under way here. Homes are being repaired and painted, unsightly buildings are being torn down, some to be rebuilt, others to make room for parks and playgrounds. Bathing beaches are under construction around the city. Parks, roads and lanes are being planted with additional flowers.

Southernmost city in the United States, Key West perches on a small coral island, a single railroad line being the only way to reach it by land. It has a large Latin population. Being a tropical city it has plants, flowers and fruits which cannot be found in any other place in the United States. It abounds in tropical fish of all varieties and has been designated by the United States Bureau of Fisheries as the fishing paradise of the country. The city is said to have never known a frost.

Porter Adams to Head Norwich University

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug 27 (AP)—Mr. Porter H. Adams of Thetford, Vt., former president of the National Aeronautical Association, member of the Vermont Legislature, and inventor, Aug. 25 was elected president of Norwich University, which claims the distinction of being the oldest engineering and military university in the United States.

Wiley Post's Rubber Air Suit Ready for Stratosphere Trip

Supercharger to Pump Air for Man and Motor in Trial Flight High Above Chicago; Test Prepares for Great Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 27—The famous rubber suit in which stocky, square-built Mr. Wiley Post is going to brave the stratosphere sometime within the next few days from Chicago, is at last finished. The B. F. Goodrich Company here put on the finishing touches, and the little tailor called in to lend a hand on working out the pattern pronounced everything in sartorial order.

Mr. Post is ready to start on his adventure—the first heavier-than-air pilot to attempt a race in the regions far above the earth. His Chicago flight will be a test flight for the rubber suit, in which he hopes to prove this dream.

The rubber suit is his pride and joy. He designed it and supervised its making. Night after night during the past week or two, he stood by as engineers worked on it. He will be completely encased in it from head to foot. It has two openings and an air inlet and an air outlet. The inlet, hooked up with his supercharger, will be near his mouth. The outlet is in one leg.

As ~~he climbs,~~ the supercharger will force air into the suit through the large upper opening, letting it escape through the smaller lower opening just fast enough so the inside pressure will remain about constant.

He sees just one possible hitch—the moisture from his body might seal the outlet—a remote possibility, in which case the suit might blow up. Mr. Post states he expects to encounter temperatures as low as 60 or 70 degrees below zero.

"It's all a matter of insulation and heavy underwear," he said. "The Winnie Mae is properly insulated and I've got some good warm socks and some red flannels that I'm going to put on."

He does not know how long it will take him to reach his ceiling, one hour or perhaps two, he surmises. He also doesn't know what speed he may attain up there, but he doesn't expect to exceed 400 miles an hour.

Ten miles seems a long way to go up to travel only at the speed of 400 miles an hour, when planes have already been shot through the lower atmosphere at speeds in excess of 400. But Mr. Post explains those ships are equipped with motors built to last only an hour, and they can hardly get off the ground with their own weight and the weight of the gas they have to carry.

"They prove nothing," he said. "While I have a ship that will carry a pay load, a regular airplane built for service. About the only extra I carry is a variable-pitch propeller."

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HOW MUCH IS A CHAT WORTH?

A man's answer to this question is apt to be in terms of dollars and cents. A telephone call profits him in buying or selling. Or it saves time, and time has a money equivalent.

But aren't there other values? To hearts hungry for companionship can the satisfaction derived from a telephone toll call be expressed in dollars and cents? Who can appraise a whispered caress, a word of comfort or cheer, or a child's laugh?

You [especially if in a hurry to use the telephone] may deem it of no earthly importance that the ribboned bonnet Grandma sent Baby exactly matches Baby's coat; or that it looks as if Baby's first tooth is about to come through.

You'll agree, probably, that these topics seemed important to those who were talking about them. And they were. Nothing could exceed them in heart interest, unless Baby had just talked, or — marvel of marvels — had walked. That *would* have been something to telephone home about!

The significant fact is not what they say, but that they may say it; that, although separated by scores or hundreds or thousands of miles, they may bring themselves so closely together as to be able to whisper in each other's ears. There's comfort in the mere thought.

Think of someone near and dear. Bid the operator connect you, and the telephone brings you not merely words, but tones, inflections — a personality. And with equal vividness you can in turn reflect your own personality.

Who can measure with a slide rule the resulting gratification, or weigh in money the pleasure it gives and brings? For a toll call has a double value: its pleasure is shared by the one who receives as well as by the one who sends.

As the evening hours are best adapted to such social toll calls, it may be informing to suggest typical rates. Those quoted below are for a three-minute call, by number, from

BOSTON

TO	7 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M. to 4:30 A. M.	TO	7 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M. to 4:30 A. M.
BIDDEFORD, ME.	.50	.35	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	.35	.25
BRISTOL, CT.	.55	.40	WHITE RIVER JCT., VT.	.60	.40
BURLINGTON, VT.	.85	.55	WINCHENDON	.40	.25
CONCORD, N. H.	.40	.25	NEW YORK CITY	.85	.60
GREENFIELD	.45	.30	ST. JOHN, N. B.	1.25	.85
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	.35	.25	WASHINGTON, D. C.	1.40	.95

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

Lott and Stoefen Retain United States Doubles Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen are the United States doubles tennis champions for the second time, as the result of the finals at the Germantown Cricket Club, on Saturday, when they conquered the pair that defeated them at Newport, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, in a dazzling display of super tennis that was a service duel from start to finish, and went four sets, 6—4, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

A former pair of champions who were threatened with default, when one of them developed a stiff arm early in the week, came back to win the United States veteran's doubles championship, when Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, winners in 1927, 1929 and 1931, defeated S. Jarvis Adams Jr., who was winner in 1930 and 1932 with Henry H. Bassford, but teamed this year with A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

Watts Win Again

The result of the 1933 father-and-son doubles, staged last year at Longwood Cricket Club, was repeated, as the pair from Montreal, R. N. and M. Laird Watt, again defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr. and his son, S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Stoefen and Lott, following their victory in the doubles, engaged in the national mixed doubles semifinal, and both came through to the finals in that. Stoefen, paired with Elizabeth M. Ryan, defeated Carolin A. Babcock and Frank A. Parker, 11—9, 6—3, while Helen H. Jacobs paired with Lott to eliminate the international menace, by defeating Betty M. Nuthall and Frederick J. Perry, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5.

In the final, played yesterday, Miss Jacobs completed the circle of her success in national championships, when with Lott as her partner, they defeated Miss Ryan and Stoefen, 4—6, 13—11, 6—2.

Service dominated the play of the final of the main event, though the all round play of both teams approached perfection. Until the final set, only a single break accounted for the set, but each time the break was aided by the errors of the partner. In the first set, a break through Van Ryn in the third game after deuce had been called, ultimately accounted for the victory, while Allison was the victim in the next to last game of the second set. Up to this time, neither of the champions had dropped a service game, with only one of them going to deuce.

Allison Attacks

The third set found the champions faltering a bit, and though Lott managed to win his service after the second deuce game scored against his side, the attacking power of Allison, in particular, accounted for a break in the eighth from Stoefen, to give his team the set at 6—3. But Van Ryn lost his service at the start of the fourth set, and though Stoefen was broken through in turn, a final break in the tenth went against Van Ryn on his errors, and the match ended.

This is the fifth time Lott, who did not lose a single service game in the match, has come through to the doubles championship, John F. Hennessey was his partner in 1928, John Hope-Doeg, in 1929 and 1930, and Stoefen in 1933.

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship—Final Round

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and L. R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated W. L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—4, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

United States Veterans' Doubles Championship—Final Round

F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated S. J. Adams, Port Washington, N. Y., and A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

United States Father-and-Son Championship—Final Round

R. N. and M. Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated S. E. Davenport Jr. and 3d, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

United States Mixed Doubles Championship—Semifinal Round

Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., and Stoefen defeated Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, and F. A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., 11—9, 6—3.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif. and Lott defeated Betty M. Nuthall and F. J. Perry, England, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Final Round

Miss Jacobs and Lott defeated Miss Ryan and Stoefen, 4—6, 13—11, 6—2.

Quist and Turnbull Win

ZOPPOT, Danzig, Pomorze, Aug. 27 (AP)—Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull of Australia defeated the American collegians, David N. Jones and Clayton L. Burwell, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7, in the doubles finals of an international tennis tournament yesterday.

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CANADA

Detroit Tigers Prove Much Too Fast for Yanks

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	80	42	.656
New York	76	47	.618
Cleveland	63	57	.525
Boston	64	61	.512
Washington	54	65	.454
St. Louis	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	49	68	.419
Chicago	44	79	.358

Results Aug 25

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 8, Boston 7.
Detroit 4, Washington 2.
Cleveland 5, New York 3.
New York 9, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.

Results Aug. 26

Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 9, Chicago 5.
New York 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 9, Washington 5.
St. Louis 3, Washington 0.

Although the month of September is still ahead of major league baseball and it is naturally early to pass out pennants, unless one of the biggest upsets in history takes place between now and the first of October, the Detroit Tigers will represent the American League in the coming World Series.

When this story was written, the New York Yankees were trailing the Tigers by 4½ games. That is not a tremendously safe margin. If the Yanks won five straight and the Bengals lost the same number, the lead would change hands. This is not impossible. But the sad part of the whole situation, at least from a New York standpoint, is that the Tigers are not losing any five in a row. Nor are they going to. They are going through this, their final eastern invasion of the year, like a bunch of light-hearted schoolboys with nothing in the world to worry about. They play to win today, and don't think about the game they lost yesterday or the one coming tomorrow.

The Tigers have 32 more games to play. If they maintain a slightly slower pace than they have been, they will win about 21 and lose 11. In that event the Yankees would have to win at an .800 pace for the month of September to finish in front. At the moment New York's percentage is .618, which is nearly 200 points below the .800 mark.

Of course the Tigers might hit a slump. But even if they won only 17 games and lost 15, a pace slightly better than .500, the Yanks would still need to win about 22 games during September which is considerably faster than they have been traveling to date. Then, one must consider that the Tigers spend the last three weeks of their schedule at Navin Field, while the Yankees close their season on the road. The Yanks have been a very poor road club this year.

Meanwhile, Cleveland and Boston are fighting for third place. The Indians hold the edge, but the Red Sox will not be eliminated easily. The St. Louis Browns defeated Washington twice yesterday and went into a tie for fifth place.

The man of the hour at the present time is Schoolboy Rowe, the sensational youngster of the Detroit pitching staff. He tied the American League's consecutive victory record on Saturday when he beat Washington, 4 to 2. The mark is also held by Bob Grove, Joe Wood and Walter Johnson. Rowe will undoubtedly smash the record either Tuesday or Wednesday. At least he will try to, with eight determined Tigers to help him.

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TORONTO

Yankee Meets The Rainbow In A Light Breeze

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—The America's Cup committee today ordered Rainbow and Yankee to race today despite the failure of more than a light breeze, which caused postponement of yesterday's scheduled trial. The wind was from the northwest.

The two racing yachts, Rainbow skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, and Yankee, by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, are the sole survivors, the committee already having eliminated Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe as a contender.

Almost everyone is now satisfied that if Yankee, skippered by Charles Francis Adams, former Navy Secretary, can defeat Rainbow in the next race or two, the Boston boat will be selected and the trials abruptly ended. Yankee has piled up a top-heavy collection of victories throughout the summer, and only a reversal of form can now deprive her of the privilege of meeting the British challenger, Tom Sopwith's Endeavour.

The cup boats were idle yesterday, because of an absence of a sailing breeze, but not so their skippers and afterguard. Adams, Vanderbilt, Sopwith and several others played tennis at the casino. Skipper Adams had as his opponent Jack Parkinson of Rainbow's afterguard, but the result was not announced.

Rainbow defeated Weetamoe by the comfortable margin of 4m. 28s., Saturday. It was these rivals' second meeting of the final trials and Rainbow's second victory.

It was not a very stirring exhibition as sailing contests go for Vanderbilt won the engagement at the very start. Both yachts were tardy crossing the line; but Weetamoe was by far the greater laggard. She was about a minute behind Rainbow and, having just been blanketed by her rival, was moving much slower. From then on it was a procession around the 30-mile triangular course with Weetamoe never out of Rainbow's wake. The summary:

Start: 12:25 eastern standard. Wind 6 to 12 knots, southwest by south to west southwest. Course 30 mile triangle.

Yacht	Skipper	Elapsed time
Rainbow	H. S. Vanderbilt	3:14:53
Weetamoe	R. Boardman	3:19:21

Toronto Club Wins Canadian Cricket Title for Sixth Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 27—The Toronto cricket club won the Canadian cricket championship here on Saturday. It defeated Montreal A. A. A. by an innings and 162 runs in a match which was scheduled to be a two-day affair, but which lasted less than one owing to the poor batting display of the visitors. It was the sixth championship for Toronto C. C. in the 19 years that the John Ross Robertson cup has been at stake, and it is the third year in succession that the locals have won the title.

Montreal was dismissed for 46 runs in the first ininngs and Toronto replied with 275. They lost their first three wickets for four runs, but L. C. Bell came through with a century, scoring 142. In the second innings Montreal added 67, Carleton taking seven wickets for 22 runs and Loney 3 for 24. The scores:

Montreal—First Innings

B. C. Alwyn, run out	1
J. G. Spooner, run out	13
W. J. Brebner, b. Loney	3
D. E. Jones, c Rutherford; b Loney	0
H. J. Lindsay, b Rutherford	2
A. W. Liddell (captain), b Loney	4
J. Ross-Smith, c McAvity; b Rutherford	11
W. Hawkins, stpd Wolfe, b Rutherford	3
E. D. C Cooke, b Rutherford	6
A. G. Taylor, c Loney, b Rutherford	0
H. Mitchell, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	46

Toronto—First Innings

P. F. Seagram, c Liddall; b Lindsay	1
A. A. Dodge, run out	1
W. E. N. Bell, c. Mitchell; b Lindsay	0
E Carlton, b Lindsay	15
G. F. Biggar (Capt.), b Taylor	49
A. C. Logie, c Hawkins; b Mitchell	16
L. C. Bell, c Liddell; b Mitchell	142
E. F. Loney, b Lindsay	27
A. C. Logie, c Hawkins; b Mitchell	16
J. A. K. Rutherford, b Taylor	4
J. McCavity, not out	1
J. F. Wolfe, run out	0
Extras	19
Total	275

Montreal—Second Innings

R. C. Alwyn, c Loney; b Carlton	16
J. G. Spooner, c and b Loney	21
W. I. Brebner, c Biggar; b Carlton	2
H. J. Lindsay, b Loney	4
G E. Jones, c Loney; b Carlton	1
A. W. Liddell, c Loney; b Carlton	7
H. Hawkins, c L. C. Bell; b Loney	1
E. D. C. Cooke, b Carlton	0
A. G. Taylor, not out	8
H. Mitchell, b Carlton	0
Extras	7
Total	67

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TORONTO, CANADA

New York Headed For Its Second Pennant in Row

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	44	.639
Chicago	72	49	.595
St. Louis	71	50	.587
Boston	62	58	.517
Pittsburgh	57	62	.479
Brooklyn	53	66	.445
Philadelphia	46	74	.383
Cincinnati	43	79	.352

Results Aug. 25

Boston 9, Cincinnati 6.
New York 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 12, Pittsburgh 8.

Results Aug. 26

Boston 8, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 7, New York 1.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.

Bill Terry's New York Giants are headed for their second straight National League pennant. Like the Tigers in the American League, the Giants are almost certain to hold their lead through the final month of campaigning, unless a startling upset occurs.

The Giants return to the Polo Grounds the middle of next week, and except for a short series in Boston, remain there for the rest of the season. At the Polo Grounds the Giants are almost unbeatable. At least over a series of games they are. And if the champions can maintain their present pace through the closing weeks, there isn't a ball club anywhere that could overtake them. It is reasonable to assume that they can win at least 20 of their remaining games. If they do this, the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals would be forced to win at a better than .800 clip to catch them.

Should the Giants fall in a slump and break even in the remaining games, the Cubs or Cards would still have to play at a .700 pace to win.

The Cubs have made several spirited attempts to close in on the leaders, but each time they faltered when they were within striking distance. Every regular in the Chicago lineup has been out at least once, but the biggest loss is Chuck Klein. Without him the Cubs cannot hope to win a pennant.

The Boston Braves suddenly came to life. Last week they won four games and lost only one, sweeping their three games in Cincinnati. Probably the main reason for this is Wally Berger's home-run hitting. The Tribe is 4½ games ahead of the fifth-place Pirates and is practically assured of fourth-place money. Fourth is as high as they can hope to go, however.

The Pirates will undoubtedly finish fifth, although Brooklyn is making a determined bid for a higher position in the standing. The Dodgers are sixth, four games in back of the Buccs. It is possible for the Cincinnati Reds to get out of the league cellar, although not probable. The Reds took a long step in this direction yesterday by winning a doubleheader from the Phillies, their seventh-place opponents.

Chuckle II Wins in Star Class

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 27 (AP)—The 1934 Atlantic coast star class yacht racing championship was won by Harold C. Halstead with Chuckle II. Halstead is from Westhampton, L. I., and was one of the challengers from the Moriches Bay fleet. He and his crew, Bob Rice, piled up a total of 91 points in the five races in the series, which have been held during the last week south of Warwick Neck, Narragansett Bay. The Smith brothers were close runnersup with Sunny, being only five points behind the winner with 86. Saturday, the last day of the series, was a hard one for the 20 skippers and their crews, for they had to sail two races, the race on Friday being postponed on account of a rain squall. The Smiths, Rufus G., skipper, and James W., crew, who come from Bayside, L. I., made a fine showing in the last three races, coming in first each time. Sunny finished eighth in the first two races, however. Flapper, sailed by J. Garland Miller, finished second in the morning and fourteenth in the series final race.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	54	.606
Rochester	81	58	.583
Toronto	78	62	.557
Albany	71	65	.522
Buffalo	69	69	.500
Montreal	69	70	.496
Syracuse	54	83	.394
Baltimore	45	89	.336

Results Aug. 25

Syracuse 3, Newark 0.
Albany 3, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 7, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 1.

Results Aug. 26

Montreal 6, Buffalo 2.
Montreal 3, Buffalo 2.
Newark 7, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 1, Newark 0.
Albany 5, Baltimore 4.
Albany 5, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 5, Rochester 2.
Toronto 4, Rochester 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	41	23	.641
Seattle	39	25	.609
Hollywood	36	28	.563
San Francisco	33	31	.516
Missions	33	31	.516
Oakland	30	34	.469
Sacramento	23	41	.359
Portland	21	43	.328

Results Aug. 25

Missions 10, Portland 2.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 3.

Results Aug. 26

Missions 4, Portland 3.
Portland 4, Missions 2.
Seattle 8, Hollywood 2.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 5.
San Francisco 11, Sacramento 2.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 9, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 0.

Clark to Coach Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Myers "Algy" Clark, former member of Ohio State University's grid machine, has been named coach of the Cincinnati Reds, of the National Professional League, it was announced by Myron Greentree, the team's general manager. Clark is quarterback of the Queen City eleven. He played football under Dr. J. W. Wilce at Ohio State for three years, 1924, 1925 and 1926. Clark will succeed Mike Palm, who goes to West Virginia. Clark played with the Reds last year, their first in the pro league. He previously had played with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Boston Braves, and in 1931 played with a Cleveland team.

Grimm Signed for 1935

CHICAGO, Aug 27 (AP)—Regardless of where the Chicago Cubs finish in the National League race this season, Charlie Grimm will again manage the club in 1935. Rumors that Grimm would be replaced, possibly before the end of this season, were quelled yesterday when William Walker, president of the club, announced that the veteran first baseman had been signed as manager for 1935.

Discus Mark in Norway

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 27 (AP)—Harald Anderson of Sweden bettered the world's record for the discus throw Saturday in the course of a track and field meet between Norway and Sweden. Anderson got off a toss of 52.42 meters, or 171ft. 11 117-128in. to beat the recognized record by more than two feet.

Penn State Team Beaten

GALASHIELS, Scot., Aug. 27 (AP)—The Pennsylvania State College soccer team Saturday suffered its second straight defeat of a tour of Great Britain, losing to the Fairydean Club, 2 to 2.

Buffalo Oarsmen Win Major Share Of Rowing Honors

TORONTO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Led by the Buffalo West Sides, United States oarsmen captured a major share of the laurels in the Canadian National Exhibition's international regatta Saturday.

The West Sides captured four of the day's rowing events including that for senior eights in which the New York State representatives defeated the Detroit Rowing Club by two lengths. The Toronto Argonauts were third.

The West Sides also won the 140-pound senior fours, defeating the Toronto Dons by a length and a half; the 150-pound eights, beating Detroit by a length; and the 140-pound senior eights in which Detroit and Brockville trailed by two lengths and 2½ lengths, respectively.

The eight-oared race for high schools was won by Lafayette of Buffalo with Brockville Collegiate second and Western Tech of Toronto third.

Russ McMillan of Toronto won a hollow victory in the senior singles sculls in which his club mate, Johnny Durnan, was the only other starter. Winthrop Rutherford, United States champion from Princeton, and Charley Campbell, Canadian titleholder, failed to show up and George von Opel, German star, arrived at the starting line after McMillan and Durnan had been sent away.

Bas Conlin of Toronto Argos won the quarter-mile dash for senior single scullers with Durnan and McMillan trailing in that order. The intermediate singles sculls went to Johnny Coulson, former Canadian now living in Switzerland, who defeated Bob de Clerecq of Detroit second and Conlin third.

In the canoeing events, Edward Balke and Harold Burns of Yonkers, N. Y., and J. Zarboi of Boston finished one-two-three in the senior double blade race; Everett Rodman and Harry Knight of Washington, D. C., won the senior double blade tandem contest, and Yonkers' crew won the senior double blade four.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	39	18	.684
Chattanooga	31	20	.608
Nashville	31	28	.525
Memphis	29	32	.475
Knoxville	26	29	.473
Atlanta	26	32	.448
Birmingham	22	33	.400
Little Rock	22	34	.393

Results Aug. 25

Atlanta 10, Little Rock 1.
Atlanta 5, Little Rock 5 (tie).
Birmingham 8, Knoxville 6.
Nashville 7, Memphis 1.
Other game postponed.

Results Aug. 26

Nashville 7, Memphis 3.
Nashville 2, Memphis 1.
Knoxville 12, Birmingham 3.
Knoxville 8, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock 3, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	75	55	.577
Columbus	70	61	.534
Milwaukee	69	62	.527
Louisville	69	63	.523
Indianapolis	68	63	.519
Toledo	61	71	.462
St. Paul	58	73	.443
Kansas City	55	77	.417

Results Aug. 25

Columbus 5, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 0.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 9, Toledo 8.
Louisville 11, St. Paul 8.

Results Aug. 26

Milwaukee 14, Toledo 8.
Milwaukee 1, Toledo 1 (tie).
St. Paul 4, Louisville 2.
Louisville 9, St. Paul 6.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 6.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 1.

U. S. Marksmen Keep Trophy

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States small-bore rifle team of 20 shooters piled up a total of 7950 points out of a possible 8000, in the international DeWar team match yesterday, smashing a world record at the national championship small-bore rifle tournament. Defeating a British team, which fired this match on its home ranges some time ago and scored 7918, the United States team retained possession of the match trophy which it has held since 1926. The previous record set by the United States team was 7923 last year. The shooting members of the winning team included Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., 398; F. E. Kuhn, Bridgeport, Conn., 397, and Arthur Blensinger, Rochester, N. Y., 396.

Thoens Wins Vandalia Open

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Harry Thoens of New York won the Vandalia open handicap Saturday by defeating T. H. Carpenter of Monroe, Ore., in a shoot-off as the Amateur Trapshooting Association members marked time for the opening of the big week of trapshooting, starting today to be climaxed by the Grand American Friday. Thoens and Carpenter each broke 96 targets of the possible 100 in the open, but Thoens cracked 24 of 25 in the shoot-off, while Carpenter knocked off 22. Thoens shot from the 23-yard mark and Carpenter from the 24-yard mark.

Sussex Scores 304 for Eight

HOVE, Eng., Aug. 27 (Canadian Press)—Ten thousand persons turned out Saturday in fine weather for the opening of a three-day match between the victorious Australian cricketers and the Sussex County side. The County batsmen took command of the Australian bowling and when stumps were drawn had 304 runs for the loss of eight wickets. John Parks and Thomas Cook each scored 60 and James Langridge accounted for 57 runs.

Hosei Trounces Harvard

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Hosei University's baseball team trounced Harvard yesterday, 12 to 3. The visitors' ragged defense kept their pitchers in continual trouble. The score:

	R	H	E
Hosei	12	14	0
Harvard	3	12	6

Wabakayshi and Fujita; Loughlin and McGuire.

Cuban Trap Shooting

HAVANA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Dr. Francisco Medez Capote yesterday rolled up a perfect score to win the national trap shooting championship. He broke the maximum of 100 targets, the first time since 1911 any competitor has achieved a perfect score.

Don Martin Wins

Donald Martin, five times Newton champion and former New England public parks champion, yesterday added another Newton city tennis championship to his list. He defeated Harry Sylvester, 6—2, 6—, 6—2, at the Burr courts. This victory gives Martin a chance to represent Newton in the New England public courts championships which open at Springfield, Mass., soon. Two years ago Martin won the New England title and last year he was runnerup.

Stella Walsh Sets Record

WARSAW, Aug. 27 (AP)—Stella Walsh bettered the women's world record for the 100 meters dash yesterday, running the distance in 11.7s.

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Hans Nusslein Wins American Singles Title

Defeats Vines in Semifinal and Then Kozéluh in Pro Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—In four sets, Hans Nusslein of Germany won the singles championship in the final match of the United States professional tennis tournament here yesterday, defeating Karel B. Kozéluh of Czechoslovakia, former world champion, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

In the doubles final, J. Emmett Paré of Memphis, Tenn., and Bruce P. Barnes of St. Louis, won the crown, scoring a victory in straight sets over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Paul Heston of Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—4, 7—5. They played to a capacity crowd of 3500 on the South Shore Country Club's red clay court.

Nusslein directed stinging drives to the corners and sliced soft ones into mid court to keep Kozéluh on the run most of the time. While the Czech made many difficult gets, playing a splendid defensive game, he could not put much pace on his drives when he took the offensive. His most effective shots were undercuts and chops. The summary

United States Professional Tennis Championships—Singles—Final Round

Hans Nusslein, Germany, defeated Karel B. Kozéluh, Czechoslovakia, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

Doubles—Final Round

J. Emmett Paré, Memphis, Tenn., and Bruce P. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., defeated Vines and Paul Heston, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.

Checker Play Continues

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—After six hours of play, Edward F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., last night defeated Nathaniel H. Rubin of Detroit, one win and three draws, to send the struggle for the checker championship of the United States into another round of play. It was the first time Rubin has been defeated since the tournament started two weeks ago. Rubin, checker champion of Michigan, previously had defeated Hunt and needed only a victory last night to clinch the championship. Hunt, with the previous defeat to overcome, sent the match into the extra round as he won the final game last night. The first three were draws.

Mako and Budge Win

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—C. Gene Mako, United States junior tennis champion, paired up with J. Donald Budge, a fellow-Californian, to defeat Clifford S. Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. C. McCuliff Jr., yesterday in an exhibition doubles tennis match at the Field Club of Greenwich. The scores were 6—3, 3—6, 7—5. Mako trounced Budge 7—5, 6—3, in a singles match.

Legion Final at Chicago

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27 (AP)—New Orleans and Cumberland (Md.) teams will meet at Chicago Aug. 29 for the national championship of the American Legion junior baseball tournament. New Orleans defeated Seattle, 10 to 6, in the western sectional tournament here Saturday shortly after the Cumberland team had beaten Charlotte, 6 to 5, in the eastern regional tournament at Gastonia, N. C.

Cyclists Top Ancient Mark

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Riders of the Los Angeles and San Francisco transcontinental bicycle relay teams arrived here today breaking by more than six days the record of 13½ days established in 1896. The Los Angeles team made the trip in the elapsed time of 7 days, 2 hours and 51 minutes, while the San Francisco cyclists had elapsed time of 7 days, 6 hours and 18 minutes.

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Revised Schedule Of Doubleheaders Given

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—The American League has issued the following revised schedule of doubleheaders and games for open dates to absorb postponed games:

Aug. 28—Detroit at Philadelphia, doubleheader.

Sept. 2—Chicago at St. Louis, doubleheader (second game of scheduled doubleheader Aug. 31 moved down); 4—Cleveland at St. Louis, single game (open date); 9—Washington at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Cleveland, doubleheaders; 16—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis, doubleheaders; 19—Philadelphia at Chicago, doubleheader (postponed games transferred from Philadelphia); 22—Washington at Philadelphia, doubleheader; 23—Detroit at St. Louis, doubleheader (moved up from Sept. 24); 23—Washington at Philadelphia (tie game transferred from Washington).

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Churches Support New Deal But Admit Grave Questions Must Find Correct Answers

Labor Day Message Asks That Labor and Industry Join With Them in Ushering In New Era in Which Common Good Will Supplant Private Gain

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—A message challenging the churches and leaders of industry and labor to rise to the demands of ushering in a new era in which lust for personal power and profit will be replaced by devotion to production and distribution for the common good, will feature Labor Day services Sunday at Protestant churches throughout the United States affiliated with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The message, prepared by the social service department of the council, has been sent to 110,000 pastors in the 25 denominations affiliated with the organization, with the request that it be read from their pulpits next Sunday.

American business and industry stand at the judgment seat, and the church is on trial, the message says.

While present measures for securing better conditions of life for the masses of people and a more just distribution of wealth "are of human origin and, therefore, fallible, the purposes sought are divine in their character," the message says.

Codes Alone Cannot Succeed

"The inauguration of a new era largely awaits the appearance of enough new people with new social outlooks and attitudes," it continues. "Codes alone cannot give us a better society. There must be consecration, too.

"The church also is on trial. How can it urge coöperation in economic life and at the same time be unwilling to move forward in effective coöperation among denominations?

"Can it call forth devotion to the public welfare and create social leadership of extraordinary courage unless its ministers show equal devotion and courage in social interpretation and action? Can the church foster social idealism and inspire resolute action to break the power of entrenched selfishness, if large sections of it deny or are indifferent to the social implications of the Gospel?

Many Grave Questions

"These are grave questions which must be answered. Can the removal of land from production be the Christian answer to cries of hunger around the world? Can an arbitrary inflation of money such as has been proposed in some quarters be the straight road to justice between debtors and creditors?

"Can a system built about profits yield an adequate development of personality? Can liquor sold for private profit and taxed for public revenue enrich a people? Can huge military and naval expenditures be looked on by any sane man as a contribution to world peace?

"As churches we cannot give the final word upon economic schemes, but in the name of Christ we must pass judgment upon the results of every social economy. We must inquire as to the actual number of unemployed, the degree to which the organization of labor and of consumers had advanced in comparison with the organization of employers, and the net gain in the redistribution of income and purchasing power as reflected by more rapid advance in wages and consumer income than in the cost of living.

"And we must insist that economic experiment shall proceed until it evolves a social order in which men and women everywhere shall have a real opportunity for the good life."

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Coolidge Memorial Voted by Vermonters

PLMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 27 (AP)—Establishment of a shrine in memory of Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States, and formation of a society to be known as the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Association, was voted here yesterday by more than 100 Vermont men and women.

Although the resolution did not specify the type of memorial, it was voted that a "worthy" one be established and maintained for all time in Plymouth. A proposal of the late Willis C. Belknap, Bellows Falls newspaper publisher, that the Plymouth general store, district schoolhouse, the Wilder home, Coolidge home and other places be taken over by the association and preserved for all time met with general favor.

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A yard, 15/9

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A yard, 9/11 to 15/9

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The Bostons in Friendly Gesture

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gift for Aiding Mother City

A. L. Beal (Left) of Boston, England, Presents Allan Forbes, President of the State Street Trust, a Beautifully-Bound, Illuminated Book for His Work in Collecting Money (About $40,000) to Restore an Old Church in Boston, England. Mayor Mansfield and H. A. Ford, British Consul in Boston, Look On.

Theatrical News

After This; Broadway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Vt.—After three years of working together in a tiny village tucked away in Vermont's green hills, the Repertory Playhouse Associates are presenting their third annual drama festival prior to an opening in New York this fall. Based somewhat on the ideals of the Moscow Art Theater, this ambitious company is hoping in time to establish a repertory theater for the advancement of American drama.

Turner Bullock's pleasant little comedy, "No Mind of Her Own," was the opening bill, on Friday, Aug. 24. In a light-hearted manner, it tells of Adelaide Willifer, the scatterbrained wife of a professor in a small denominational college, who buys a novel for $500 from a stranded young author and publishes it under her own name. The novel is a huge success, and when the stuffy officials of the college lionize her, Adelaide gayly accepts all (including a Doctor of Humane Letters degree) and questions nothing. The obvious complications which arise—the discovery of the real author, the temporary discharge of Professor Willifer, the demand for a new book by her publishing company—are handled with rather a deft touch and "No Mind of Her Own" contains some rare lines.

If Mr. Bullock can fill in some of the rather quiet patches, he should have a very amusing little play. With Moroni Olsen's direction and the talented playing of the group, Adelaide Willifer's story becomes more than a mere burlesque treatment of a freak character. For despite her Malaprop tendencies and completely naïve set of values, as Gilbert Willifer declares, she is fundamentally "more honest than the rest of us."

* * *

"Tirade," by Richard Maibaum, the second play to be given, is the most interesting R. P. A. production witnessed so far. This satire on the ways of New York east side "pseudo" intellectuals lends itself admirably to the group type of production for which this company is striving.

Mr. Maibaum has been more than necessarily careful in introducing his types. What the first act lacks in plot development it makes up for partially in character delineation. Before the curtain falls on the riotous "party," the audience has been given vivid vignettes of Leon DeLasseres, who after a lifetime of beating against a stone wall has decided that the coming revolution is to be one of education and patience; Eli Seiven, a fanatic in his violent and fantastic theories for righting social injustices; Dabcha, his wife, whose faith in her husband has been shaken when he ceases wanting to be a man and styles himself "a force"; Dabcha's father, the representative of enlightened capitalism; and the sensual Wilheim Zendik, the return from whose novels supports the Selven household. There are several other types who people this world of half lights and half truths.

"Tirade" is a play in which plot and action, while dwelling side by side, are somehow separated as the story unfolds. Dabcha Selvern, seeing the futility of her husband's so-called "cause," turns to young Alex Feldmann, whom the radicals are using as a tool to murder a capitalist oppressor. She would save this young man from ruining his life by such an empty gesture. So that while the action evolves around Eli and his violent schemes, the plot seeks its resolution in the saving of Dabcha and Alex, the play's two vital characters.

The author apparently knows his petty intellectuals. Playing Eli himself, Mr. Maibaum makes the young radical who proudly boasts, "I have abandoned Communism,." a real character. It is in characterization that the author's chief gift lies. Technically, the play machinery squeaks at times. Explanation of the characters' actions is not always clear. There is a certain amount of overstatement, and without the very sensitive playing of Louis John Latzer, some of old Leon's speeches would have seemed completely banal.

But the important fact is that "Tirade" seriously considers three distinct viewpoints: those of the violent radical, the liberal and the benevolent capitalist. If the author were to make it perfactly clear where his sympathies lie, the play would be strengthened.

The general excellence of this performance makes it unnecessary to mention individuals. The group idea of drama demands not one or two outstanding performances surrounded by general competence but a completely unified and balanced production, with nothing less than excellence from each individual. And under Mr. Herbert V. Gellendre's careful direction, R. P. A. at least approaches this excellence.

* * *

A. Lehman Engel, one of New York's more promising young composers, conducted the R. P. A. annual choral festival. Working largely with untrained voices, Mr. Engel achieved some remarkable effects, probably the most notable work being the "Corpus Christi" of Peter Warlock. With Robert Miller singing the curiously beautiful theme, the choral accompaniment was rich and especially well shaded. Other numbers on the program included "Missa Brevis," by Palestrina, Bach's "Jesu Meine Freude," some sixteenth century madrigals and five English folk songs arranged by Vaughan Williams.

Among the other presentations was Dana Burnet's "It Is a Strange House," a powerful social satire, which was reviewed in these columns last year. The production has been completely revised for this season. "Laugh and Be Gay," a topical revue in the hodge-podge manner was also included in the week's events. This was interesting chiefly as it displayed the versatile powers of the R. P. A. members.

J. D. B.

Steeple's Fall Decides Future of Old Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARNER, N. H.—Aug. 27—A neighborly wager to let the fall of a steeple of an abandoned church decide who should be the keeper of the property was won by Mrs. Frank Wilkins of this town.

Interest had lapsed in this more-than-100-year-old Methodist church, which stands in the lower village. The structure had become neglected and the steeple weakened. The adjoining property owners on both sides of the church, descendants of the original builders, and suggested that the duty of keeping up the church should befall to the one in whose yard the steeple should happen to fall. Came a strong northwest wind and the steeple fell in the yard of Mrs. Wilkins.

Old Covered Bridge Serves as Dwelling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEBSTER, N. H., Aug. 27—An old wooden covered bridge that has been converted into a house is located in this quiet New Hampshire town.

The post office address of the house is Penacook, telegraph facilities are at Boscawen, the telephone is listed under Salisbury, and the nearest railroad station is in Bagley.

The bridge was formerly located at Swett's Mills, a near-by settlement. It was so wide that townspeople could tie their carriage horses in it during church services and still leave room enough for other traffic to pass.

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Textile Strike Called Illegal

(Continued from Page 1)

received from the State Board of Housing pointing out the desirability of bringing about through the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation an allotment of funds for slum clearance in this city. It pointed out that during the past year's expenditure of government funds no money has been spent for this purpose in Massachusetts.

Advantages pointed out were increased income for the city, more sanitary living, reduction of crime and labor benefits.

Coöperative Banks

Money for Sale

Stocks of idle money on bank shelves was one of the reasons given for the cut of mortgage interest rates to 5½ per cent by the Merchants Coöperative Bank of Boston today.

Said Mr. Albert E. Duffill, treasurer, "It is time we gave the borrower some of the benefits. And there is too much money lying idle. The cutting of our rates from 6 per cent to 5½ should speed up the placing of mortgage loans.

All new loans will be placed at the new rate. To get this new rate old mortgagors will have to make application and show their accounts paid up to date. Thus very cannily the Merchants Coöperative expects not a few accounts to be brought up to date in order to qualify for the cut in interest rates.

* * *

Commenting on the cut by the Merchants Coöperative Bank, Mr. Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, pointed out that since coöperative banks really are coöperative and pay no profits to anyone there is little to be gained by a cut in interest rates.

Said Mr. Allen, "A cut in interest rates must necessarily be followed by a cut in dividends. And, since every borrower is also a depositor, the answer is obvious. It really makes very little difference to the home owner who is paying for his home through the coöperative plan what rate of interest he is paying so long as the bank is run efficiently."

City Affairs

Truck Tunnel Boycott

That much of the East Boston Tunnel deficit is due to a boycott by motorists who think that the 25-cent-rate-each-way is too much to pay is a loudly voiced opinion from tunnel critics. Less is heard of the possible losses due to trucks which go overland a roundabout way rather than pay the tunnel toll.

Today East Boston's fiery Councilor, Henry Selvitella, gave the names of six big trucking firms which refuse to use the tunnel at the present rates. One of these firms operates 65 trucks.

Mayor Mansfield had neatly prepared the way to offset this attack however, by an analysis of truck operation which showed that the extra time and gas which it takes to go the long way around is actually much more expensive than sending a truck through the tunnel.

Education

New Deal at Harvard

Today the New Deal had reached even into the colonial doors of the red brick buildings that make up the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. These dignified portals through which pass business men at the beginning and even middle of their careers, lead to class rooms in which a modern faculty keeps in step with modern business.

So this year new courses and fundamental changes in old ones, direct results of the New Deal, are announced. The following professors will give the following courses:

Prof. Sumner H. Slichter—A new course in industrial relations. It will consider the revolutionary changes taking place in industry due to collective bargaining, a paramount labor problem. Trade unions will receive special attention.

Dr. Elton Mayo, Professor of Industrial Research, and **Lloyd Warner,** Assistant Professor of Social Anthropology—Difficulties faced by present types of administrators of the New Deal. Says Professor Mayo: "If administrators are to deal wisely with politics, business or labor relations, these problems of . . . getting along together become constantly more important."

Professor Philip Cabot—The impact of government on business and business on government. Says Professor Cabot, "We has always been a disorderly people, but the chaos which now prevails is a new phenomenon for the nation. The World War and the depression . . . are not adequate . . to explain the political and economic phenomena which confront us. The root causes are, I think, changes in the races composing the nation and in the environment in which we live."

Recovery

Fewer and Better Codes

Fewer and better NRA codes—and strict compliance! That's Administrator John J. McDonough's program for Massachusetts.

Mr. McDonough was named to slip into the desk vacated by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, state NRA head, because he was a compliance man. That is, his experience has been in the labor dispute field, in the business of getting employers and employees to work together. The job of persuading fliers of the Blue Eagle to live and work up to its specified standards, should be Mr. McDonough's "meat," thinks Mr. O'Connell.

Organization work is done, former Administrator O'Connell points out. Now it's a matter of keeping things running smoothly, weeding out, condensing, increasing efficiency. Administrator McDonough is ready for the task, not an easy one, but one for which everyone, including Mr. O'Connell, thinks he is well fitted.

Motorists

Empty Car Dangers

Highlights in the weekly report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles issued today were two accidents due to cars parked on hills getting away to coast down into trouble.

The best brakes may become released. Thus the registrar today requests drivers parking on hills to be sure to turn the front wheels at such an angle that if the brake were released, the car would only wedge itself against the curb, thus being stopped from further movement.

This week's list of fatalities numbers 20, or six more than the weekly average of last year.

Conferences

A Business Williamstown

Institutes such as the one held for years at Williamstown where leading thinkers can exchange ideas have been major contributors to promoting better world understanding. On the theory that if it works in international affairs it ought to work in business, an merchandising institute has been arranged for Sept. 24 and 25 at the Hotel Statler.

Men and women well versed in the art of serving the public have been selected to tell the "Williamstown of Merchandising" the "what to do and how to do it" of solving business problems. Among the speakers are the following:

Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor; Mr. Albert D. Lasker, former head of the United States Shipping Board, and Mr. Robert Amory, noted New England textile leader.

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"The neatest waistband you've ever worn, Tom!"
Tom regards his wife as the best judge and critic of what he wears. He explained this newest neatest waistband to her.
"Bought these flannels at Meakers. Clever device, very clever, and so comfortable—concealed elastic adjuster—grips over the hips; does away with belts and braces. Trousers sit to the waist; gives slightly lower waist line; no straps or buckles to bother about."
"And Tom," she said, "no puckering. All so neat and tidy. They do fit well."
British made. All wool solid worsted grey flannel "Non-slip" trousers, with special concealed fashionable device giving perfect waistband now available at all Meakers Manshops, price 21/-.

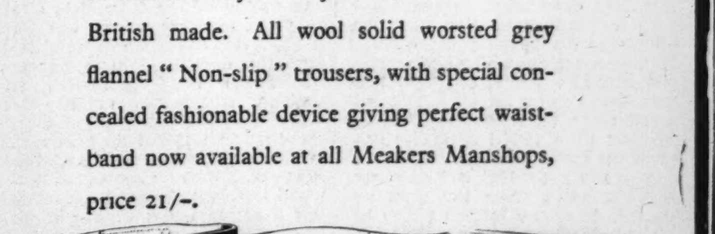


Diagram demonstrating Elastic Adjuster
MEAKERS LTD MANSHOPS
HEAD BRANCH: 47-48 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1

Pact of Paris Still Humanity's Peace Hope After Six Battle-Scarred Years

Pact's Real Test Found Met When All Parties, Even Japan And Germany, Remain Bound

Withdrawal From Geneva Not Carried to Point of Renouncing Pact, Levinson Notes in Auditing Six-Year Balance Sheet

By Salmon O. Levinson

Pioneer of the Idea of Outlawing War by International Agreement. Aristide Briand Called Him the "Real Father of the Pact of Paris."

The sixth birthday of the first international law against war as a method of settling disputes is an appropriate time to consider its present status and its future prospects.

There is ample justification for doubt, cynicism and even pessimism, at least on the surface of things. Japan clearly defied and violated the Briand-Kellogg treaty in 1931 in Manchuria. Russia had come close to doing so in the same region in 1929.

Bolivia and Paraguay have been spending the American bondholders' money in fighting over an 80-year-old treaty relating to the Chaco which isn't worth the price of admission. Their latinic blood has been up for three years and their commitment to "no more war" under the Peace Pact seems not to have occurred to them. And Peru and Colombia almost followed suit.

What of it? The Pact of Paris is a law of nations. It is just plain law. Well, what laws, national or international, have been sacredly observed and never broken? Since when does the violation of a law work its repeal or render it a dead letter? Laws represent restraints on human nature and human nature has a way of occasionally kicking over the traces.

Pact Made Giant Strides

Now I contend that the anti-war treaty, suddenly adopted by a world dominated by war and its traditions, has made giant strides. Perhaps the outlawry of war had a premature birth. Certainly I did not expect to see it flower into law before at least 25 years of campaigning and education away from the glories of war.

Let me put to you what seems to me the real test of the treaty's permanency and ultimate success. We have seen Japan defiantly withdraw from the League of Nations. We have seen Nazi Germany leave both the League and the Disarmament Conference. But we have not seen and will not see, Japan, Germany, or any other signatory nation, withdraw from the Pact of Paris.

That is one thing they can not do. For such withdrawal would be tantamount to the adoption of "war as the instrument of national policy"; it would in direct effect announce to the world that war and not "pacific means" only would be used in the "settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts."

The soundness of this proposition is reënforced by the desperate efforts of Japan to convince world opinion that it was not violating the Peace Pact because it was exercising merely the inherent right of self-defense against the formidable and aggressive China! Japan thus stoutly denied she was breaking or would ever break the pact.

Watch the Infant Grow

So much for general encouragement and hope. As the nations lived for centuries under the régime of war we must be a little patient and tolerant if the shadow of war has not been altogether dispelled in the short space of six years. Watch the infant grow. It expresses the moral sense of all the decent people of this planet.

But of course we must do more than hope. We must aid in doing those things that are reasonably necessary to fertilize the fields in which the love of peace can grow into the dominating motive of the peoples of the world. The first and most difficult fallacy to get rid of is that, after all, we must be "realists," that is to say, we must not only keep our powder dry, but we must have lots of it and of guns to put it in.

In short, the war tradition lingers in the lap of peace. While I am not an "orthodox pacifist," a peace-at-any-price man, I am unalterably opposed to the philosophy that force can bring peace. Force may have to be used in extremities but it will not bring peace; it never has and never will. Peace does not lurk in brute force any more than justice does.

Now there is a coaxing type of realism, sincere though its advocates may be, which takes on subtle and tempting garbs. For instance: "We should do something against the aggressor nation. That we must do." But after months of deliberation a committee of the League of Nations recently reported that it could not decide whether Bolivia or Paraguay had been the aggressor in the Chaco conflict.

Deciding Aggressor

Even historians have had a hard time making similar decisions long years after a war. And where the case is fairly plain, as in 1931 between China and Japan, the League members, though committed to the powerful articles 10 and 16 of the covenant, could not carry out in terms of force the logic of their own decision. And I for one am proud of the League that it did not attempt to use the equivalent of war in the sacred name of peace.

But I beg to submit a few things we can do to help make the Peace Pact a more living instrument of peace:

1. The League should incorporate the Pact of Paris into its covenant and make it the paramount and controlling principle of the covenant.

2. The United States should justly and deservedly take the lead in cleaning up the economic mess of the World War. For, through economic processes the necessary political changes may best be brought about.

3. Our war debts should be compromised on a basis fairly in line with world financial conditions, but only if the nations will effectively agree upon a five-year holiday in arms construction, to be followed by drastic but equitable reduction in all armaments.

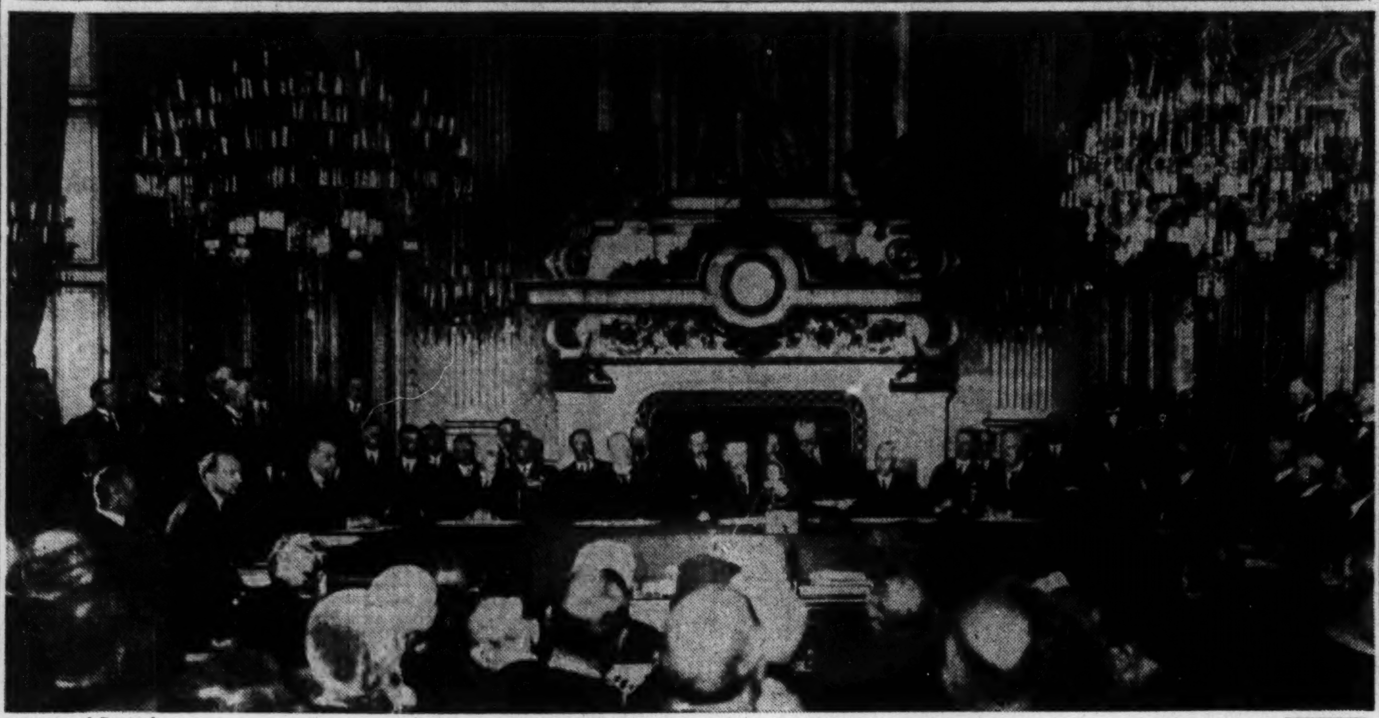
4. The United States should enter the World Court and the court should be given wider powers and jurisdiction, but without power to enforce its decisions, for enforcement on a nation requires the equivalent of war.

5. An international agreement should be made, fixing and stabilizing the relative values of currencies, and the restoration of metal values behind governmental money.

These things will bring confidence to business, reopen the channels of international trade, remove many of the causes of international friction, and thus make tremendously for peace.

Once the world gets into the mood and then into the custom of respecting and relying upon the solemn treaty against war, the Pact of Paris will see its day of triumph and the term "family of nations" will take on its intended meaning.

When the Pact of Paris Was Signed



© Sport and General

The Date Was Aug. 27, 1928

The Ceremony Took Place in the Famous Red and Gold Clock Room of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

Reich's Isolation Works to Prevent War, France Told

Present Paris Government Finds Temporary Relief in Fact

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—"Despite numerous gloomy rumors to the contrary, the prospects for continued peace in Europe are better now than they have been in many years!"

This statement was made by an official spokesman of the French Government at the very moment most Paris newspapers, ominously invoking the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, were printing apprehensive articles about the Austrian situation and the assumption of still more absolute power in Germany by Herr Adolf Hitler.

Nor is it one of those "official statements" issued solely for public appeasement and propaganda, but the actual conviction of the present leaders of France's foreign policy. It is supported by arguments which from the French point of view at least appear perfectly sound.

Briefly, the French Government's view is this: the only serious threat to peace in Europe lies in those nations who wish to change the present *status quo* in Europe, of whom the leader is Germany. As long as Germany believed it had the sympathy, as a defeated and "oppressed" nation, of other countries, such as Great Britain and the United States, and the support of Italy, there was danger of the Reich's being encouraged to rearm and attempt to upset the *status quo* by force—such has been the French thesis.

Danger at Minimum

Now, however, France feels that this danger has been reduced to a minimum, if not actually eliminated for the present, by the fact that the present régime in the Reich has lost the sympathy, if not actually incurred the enmity, of Britain, Italy and America.

The case of Britain is considered particularly significant. France has always believed, rightly or wrongly, that if only Great Britain had made it plain in 1914 that it would join arms with France if Germany went to war, war would have been averted, because the latter would never have entered the war unless it had been sure Britain would remain neutral.

Consequently, France has constantly endeavored to obtain from Engand since the armistice of 1918 a categorical declaration that in the event France were invaded, Britain would instantly come to its aid—the assurances of Locarno, which guarantees the neutrality of the Franco-German frontier, being considered too vague and uncertain.

For this reason, the French Government's joy has been almost unbounded at the recent statement by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Acting Prime Minister, in connection with the British decision radically to strengthen its air force, to the effect that "the frontier of Britain is no longer the Channel but the Rhine."

This statement has been interpreted in governmental circles here as amounting in fact to a tacit admission of the necessity of a defensive alliance between France and Britain against Germany — although in all probability no such alliance will never be committed to paper nor signed.

At the same time the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in Austria, it is stated here, has now alienated from Herr Hitler—who is held to be indirectly responsible—the sympathy and support of Signor Mussolini; while the many excesses of the Hitler régime, and the cessation of commercial payments, are held greatly to have diminished American sympathies with Germany, even if annoyance at France over the debt issue remains.

Russia and France

Furthermore, Soviet Russia, once closely linked to the Reich, has now been brought within the sphere of French influence—if in fact it has not already been made an actual French ally.

Thus, says France, Germany now finds itself almost completely isolated, and would surely not dare to launch any *coup de force*. Furthermore, the French feel sure that neither England nor Italy will any longer be so insistent on France's consenting to grant the Reich immediate equality of rights in armament. It would be difficult to reconcile such a stand any longer with the steps both Britain and Italy are taking to increase their defense forces.

Renunciation of War

Article I

THE High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II

THE High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by specific means.

World Peace May Hang Hereby

These Are the Two Effective Articles of the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact, Condemning Recourse to War and Agreeing That Future Disputes Shall Never Be Settled "Except by Pacific Means."

Kellogg Gives Views On Pact's Progress

By Frank B. Kellogg

(Continued from Page 1)

so soon forgotten the horrors, the destruction and the human misery of that appalling catastrophe. I do not need to remind anyone of the events and the results of that useless criminal war, of the devastated lands, the desolated homes and broken men and women, of the millions of men sacrificed.

In view of the invention of instruments of destruction, can anyone contemplate another world war or foretell its disastrous effect upon our civilization? There is not a single nation or people in the world who derived any benefit from the last war.

The people are now advocating the settlement of international disputes by pacific means. It is my considered opinion that this is the only path to permanent peace. When nations realize that there are other means of settling international disputes than the bloody, disastrous arbitrament of war, and avail themselves of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement, the world will have made a progress which presages a new day.

Those who say that because we have always had war we always will have it, that because through the ages war has been considered the prerogative and legal right of sovereign states it cannot and will not be changed, are blind to the teachings of history that war as known through all these centuries is different from the scientific mass destruction of the last war. Patriotic men and women and statesmen should think soberly upon this subject before again engaging in a conflict which may push us over the briink from which we so narrowly escaped.

Majority of Unions Favor Peace in Copper Strike

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 27 (AP)—Agreements looking toward settlement of the prolonged strike in the Anaconda Copper Company's mines and plants were reported today to have been approved by a large majority of the crafts involved.

Mr. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor said that out of the 28 unions which had voted on the proposed agreement, 20 had approved it and eight had voted against it. Three unions have taken no action. Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it was reported to provide for an advance of 50 cents in the daily wage scale.

'Defensive Wars' Called Loophole In Present Pact

Pierre Cot of France Wants Some Modification to Fit World Changes

By Pierre Cot

Former Minister of Air, Who Was the Deputy Who Presented the Kellogg Pact to the French Chamber for Ratification in 1929

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Six years ago, in the salon of Quai d'Orsay, the representatives of 15 states or dominions fixed their signatures to a general pact renouncing war. Simultaneously Paris welcomed a Foreign Minister of Germany for the first time in 15 years.

This treaty remains one of those which appeal to the masses—to the imagination of the man in the street. It is simple. It signifies the higher expression of the popular conscience, since it condemns war from which all peoples have suffered. For the French people it represents one of the best forms of Franco-American collaboration in constituting a new and better world.

I had the honor of presenting the pact to the Chamber of Deputies in the name of the Foreign Affairs Department of which I was rapporteur. The Chamber, by an overwhelming majority, authorized the President of the republic to ratify the treaty.

The Briand-Kellogg Pact took its place in the long series of efforts to organize peace. In this development, the juridical technique of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno treaties constitute, for Europe, the foundation stone.

France played an important part in these efforts—not that it was so naïve as to believe that law alone would suffice to establish peace—but because it is convinced that peace, to be lasting, must be established on the basis of law.

The advantages of the Pact of Paris are evident. It is dynamic. It allows any and all changes, but it authorizes them only according to peaceful procedure. It forbids all war and thus it pledges states to submit their quarrels of all sorts to arbitration and reënforces the principle embodied in the League Covenant and Locarno accords.

Neutrality Issue Held Pivotal In World's Peace Endeavors And Crux of Paris Pact's Gist

Freedom of Seas Declared Key to British Policy in League Preceding Emergence of New Instrument Including America

By Wickham Steed

(Eminent British Journalist, Former Editor of the London Times)

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—On Aug. 27, 1928, the Kellogg Pact was signed in Paris. The first signature appended to it was that of the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Secretary. On Aug. 8, 1932, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, expounded, before the New York Council of Foreign Relations, a doctrine that was tantamount to an authoritative American interpretation of the pact.

He said, in effect, that the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy had wrought a revolution in the conception of neutrality; that, henceforth, war makers were not to be regarded as countries exercising a legitimate right but rather as offenders against a new law of nations who should be subjected, at least, to moral ostracism.

Mr. Stimson spoke under stress of the situation which Japanese aggression in the Far East had brought about in Manchuria. Some months later the French Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu, drew from Mr. Stimson's doctrine a new formula of collective security, upon the general acceptance of which a disarmament convention might be based. Great Britain, which had attached sundry reservations to the Kellogg Pact itself, and had ignored for some months the Stimson statement of Aug. 8, 1932, damned the Tardieu formula with faint praise.

Attacks on the Pact

Presently, Great Britain adhered, with some reluctance, to the report of the extraordinary League of Nations Assembly on Feb. 24, 1933, by which the Lytton report was adopted and Japan was declared to have violated the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. Japan thereupon gave notice of withdrawal from the League and proceeded in defiance of it and of the Kellogg Pact, to consolidate its position in Manchuria.

Since then, the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact appear to have lost much of their virtue.

President Wilson's famous observation, "In the League there will be no neutrals" (which he made by way of reassuring his fellow countrymen who had inquired why the covenant failed to mention "the freedom of the seas") is eloquent of what was in his mind.

Not less convincing is the opening passage of Article 16 "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

Now "an act of war" destroys neutrality on the part of the country or countries against which it is committed. It was, in part, the fear of being thus plunged into a state of war by the action of any covenant-breaking member that made membership in the League appear, in the eyes of many American public men, a burden too grievous for their country to bear.

America and Britain

Once the United States had, by declining to join the League, become prospectively neutral in regard to any quarrel in which League members might be entangled, the British Government hastened to whittle down the obligations of Article 16, so as not to be involved in a conflict with the United States over "the freedom of the seas" or in other words, the rights of neutral American seaborne trade.

Thus the prospect of American neutrality put a brake on what might otherwise have been effective British support of the League as an instrument for the prevention of war. At first this hindrance was genuine. As time went on, British statesmen found it convenient. Hence some of the difficulties that attended the limitation of naval armaments. Hence, in particular, the breakdown of the "Coolidge Conference" at Geneva in the summer of 1927.

On Nov. 1, 1927, I was privileged to discuss with President Coolidge at the White House the expediency of proclaiming an "American Peace Doctrine" to the effect that no nation which should violate its treaty obligations to settle its disputes with other nations by peaceful means ought to count upon the United States as a friendly neutral. Mr. Coolidge undertook to proclaim such a doctrine, provided that an American constitutional way could be found to make it binding upon his people. Then and later he sought earnestly to discover what he called "a constitutional way out."

Coolidge's Search

On Dec. 28, 1927, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, as United States Secretary of State, launched his first proposals for a multilateral treaty to renounce war. As soon as I had read them I took it upon myself to assure sundry influential British statesmen that these suggestions pointed, in reality, to the "constitutional way out" which President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg were seeking.

In reply I was told that I was putting upon the Kellogg proposals an entirely unwarranted construction. Yet in June, 1928, more than two months before the Kellogg Pact was signed, a well-known member of the Republican Party gave me in London a personal message—which he himself did not understand—from President Coolidge. It ran: "Tell Steed I think this is the constitutional way out."

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Stanley Baldwin said, with reference to the proposed increase of the British Air Force and to the menacing European outlook, that "before we are through, we may find that some system of collective security will be the only solution." He was certainly right, but the real question is whether a system of collective security will be achieved before or after another devastating war.

I think such a system could be set up overnight. The one thing needful is fully to understand that the renunciation of war no matter whether war be termed "a crime" or be treated only as an international misdemeanor—entails the renunciation of neutrality toward any war maker, and that countries which renounce war without renouncing neutrality invalidate their own renunciation of war.

Renouncing Neutrality

The price of understanding, and of acting upon these principles may seem heavy. Heavy or light it is incomparably less than the price which war would exact from belligerents and nonbelligerents alike. The renunciation of neutrality carries with it the corollary that, in a world which has renounced war, the only lawful function of armaments is a police function.

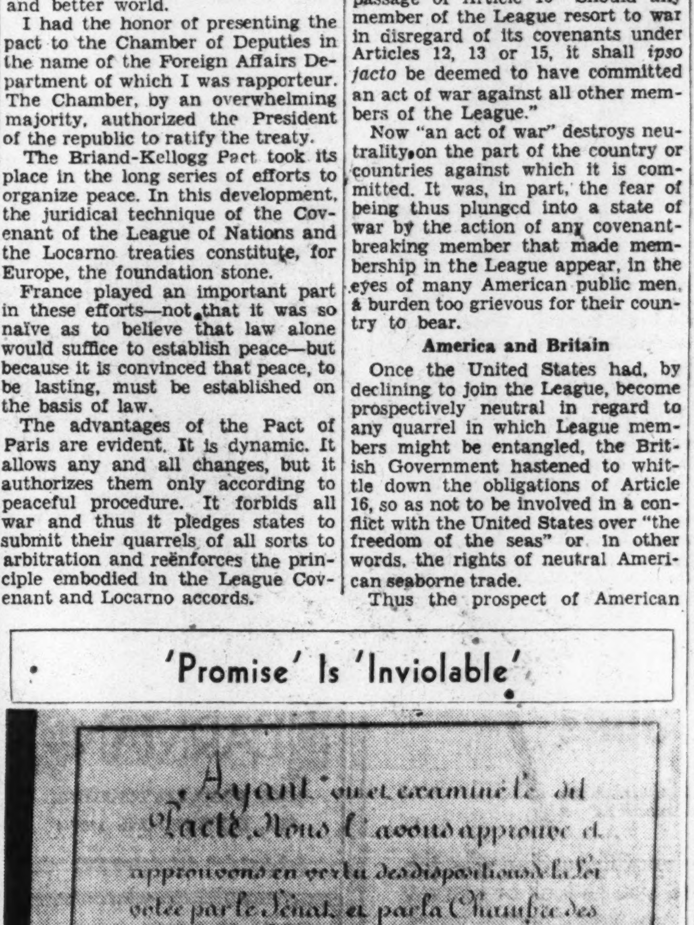
The renunciation of neutrality does not necessarily imply that every renouncer of war must intervene actively in any and every dispute wherever it may occur; but it does imply that the financial and economic resources of every non-neutral country shall exercise a police function by withholding aid and comfort from a war maker.

The actual organization of police work could best be the object of regional security pacts, such as are mentioned in Article 21 of the League Covenant, which refers expressly to the Monroe Doctrine. These regional arrangements acquire, however, another authority and moral quality if they are local expressions of a universal police principle instead of appearing to be alliances directed against some potential disturber of local peace.

The Kellogg Pact alone opens a way of approach to a universal league of security against war based on the principle of non-neutrality and the acceptance of a police function for all the resources of states that have renounced war.

By itself the League may be powerless to attain its original object. Flanked and supported by the Kellogg Pact definitely interpreted in the sense I have suggested, it might still save mankind from untold woe.

'Promise' Is 'Inviolable'



Ayant vu et examiné le dit Pacte, Nous l'avons approuvé et approuvons en vertu des dispositions de la Loi votée par le Sénat et par la Chambre des Députés, Déclarons qu'il est accepté, ratifié et confirmé et Promettons qu'il sera inviolablement observé.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons donné les présentes revêtues du Sceau de la République.

A Paris le 6 Avril 1929.

Président de la République

des Affaires Étrangères

Wide World

Ratification by the President of France

President Doumergue Signed This Official Promise Guaranteeing That as Far as France Is Concerned the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact Shall Be "Inviolably Kept."

Peace, Not War, Idea Of Orange Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Mass.—Instead of the returning victorious soldier as a design for its World War memorial, pictured on the first page of today's Monitor, this town chose a wiser, tired and somewhat disillusioned doughboy, whose story causes the American boy to revolt against the idea of war.

"We tried to establish the idea of the necessity for peace and not something to benefit the armament manufacturers," explains the Rev. Wallace G. Fiske, chairman of the memorial committee.

In an effort to select a design, the town received photographs of similar monuments from all over the country but none of them suited. So the committee of three fell back upon its own ideas. The sculptor, Joseph G. Pollia of New York City, worked out the final details along lines proposed by Mr. Fiske.

Pact Aids American Collaboration With Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that America's isolated geographical position has tended since the beginning of history to induce among its people a repeated effort to lead the world along the path of arbitration and pacific settlement of disputes.

In a sense, the pact is not so much an external force which has changed American policy, as it is a manifestation of that objective attitude toward other nations which, although often regrettably latent, has always been present in American national consciousness.

But whether at the moment the pact is the effect or the cause of a basic national longing for peace and aversion to war, its very existence is a powerful insurance against the possible results of momentary hysteria. Herein lies its most important effect on American policy—that it binds the United States to observe at all times a degree of altruism which public consciousness does not maintain constantly.

In other words, the pact has tended to crystallize and preserve a longing for peace which had reached a climax at the time of its formulation. The longing has subsided somewhat since then, but undoubtedly far less than would otherwise have been the case.

And the plain fact is that during the six years since the pact was signed, American foreign policy has moved steadily along a path which at best is termed an altruistic one, and at worst one of enlightened self-interest. That period has witnessed the withdrawal of American armed forces from Central America and the abandonment of the policy of intervention, the granting of independence to the Philippines, and a progressively increasing effort to exert a pacifying influence throughout the world at large.

Nationalism Temporary

True, this progress along the path of "good neighborliness" has recently been accompanied by an increase in the type of nationalism which manifests itself in a bigger navy and what promises to become the largest military air force in the world. Undoubtedly to some nations which remember the era of American imperialistic ventures and still doubt American disinterestedness this constitutes an inconsistency impossible of pacific explanation.

However, these militaristic tendencies are the result of specific temporary conditions such as Japanese efforts to force a revision of the 5-5-3 naval ratios and a perfectly natural desire to be adequately defended so long as European conditions remain as unsettled and as threatening as they do at the moment.

Considering the lack of general interest in American arms during the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations and the disposition of Congress to pare down military budgets until the sudden reversal during the past two sessions, the probability is strong that should European and Far Eastern conditions become more settled and peaceable the United States would again rapidly lose its interest in warships and fighting planes.

Summing up the intangible effect on United States policy, the Pact of Paris constitutes an expression of American disinclination to war and any resort to force which undoubted would tie, or at least hamper, the hands of any administration which might seek to revert to more aggressive nationalism. It thus constitutes an assurance to the world that the United States is far less likely to resort to war than it was previously, an assurance which gains credence with time.

In turn, this public commitment has made the United States more conscious of its peaceable rôle in international affairs. A State Department which was rushed into the pact somewhat reluctantly by public opinion back in 1928 has now become reconciled and even an enthusiastic supporter. It unquestionably is recognized as a keystone of American foreign policy and is kept in mind constantly during international negotiations. No matter how small actual achievements may be, the mere presence of the poet in diplomatic consciousness must inevitably tend to improve international relations.

In the tangible field, the pact has had one major effect on American policy. It has provided a means and an excuse for closer coöperation with the League of Nations in the League's efforts to maintain the peace of the world.

Major Reversals

It cannot be denied that the League's influence, even with this bolstering, declined sharply following the Manchurian episode when United States representatives at Geneva were working in closest accord with the League and when the moral force of the pact was exerted to the utmost. American coöperation under the pact failed to save Chapei from Japanese guns, failed to save Manchuria for China and failed to halt the Gran Chaco tragedy.

But at least the United States has coöperated in these efforts with the League. Its moral force was exerted. The practice of coöperation has been tried. And it was the pact which made these tentative efforts possible. It is just as reasonable to assume that with more experience such efforts may eventually bear fruit, as it is to assume that because they have failed materially so far they must always fail.

If it has done nothing more, the pact has at least served to put American relations with the League on a more convenient basis. Where American interests are concerned in a case before the League it can participate as one signatory of the Pact of Paris consulting with other signatories.

The one other tangible effect resulting from the pact has been the so-called "nonrecognition" policy which was enuciated by the United States on Jan. 7, 1932, with the declaration that it would not recognize any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the covenant and obligations of the Pact of Paris

This, the American answer to the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, was indorsed by the League on the following March 11 when a resolution to the same effect passed the Assembly of the League unanimously within the meaning of the covenant, Japan and China refraining from the vote.

Whether the policy of nonrecognition is an effective method of discouraging acts of aggression must be left to the future to answer,

The Home Forum

We Decide to Write a Book

LAST winter we had an idea for a book. I say *we*, because the idea was flashed to me, sewing in the next room, so immediately after its birth in Charles's mind and I so instantaneously approved of it and responded to it, that I felt I owned part of it. And I knew, as most writers' wives do, that I would type the manuscript, read and reread it countless times, search out careless errors, praise it, quarrel over it, and keep the household quiet for it. So I say, *we* decided to write a book.

The winter was a busy time. There were articles to be written, books to be reviewed, classes for Charles to attend, research to be done, a lecture to be given now and then, and numerous social engagements in the evenings. Of course, the only thing to do was to write the book in the summer when the University was closed. Our friends would be gone to the country. We could work without interruption.

June came. Classes were over. I knew the book was going to be started when Charles removed the ink-stained, torn blotter from his desk and put a virginal orange one in its place. Old magazines, literary supplements, blue notebooks, which had been piled in untidy towers on the tops of bookcases, the filing cabinet, and the mantel, were sorted over, some stacked neatly in the study cupboard, others thrown away. The typewriter was cleaned, a new package of pencils and a tremendous bulk of yellow paper were ordered from the stationer's. These gradually evident signs indicated that the work was to begin.

Even the weather favored our project. It was most auspicious to start work on days when the clouds, like puffs of white cotton, floated in the blueness of the sky; when the bright June sun made more brilliant the green of our small patch of grass in the back yard; when the leaves on our grapevines and three pear trees rapidly grew to shut out from view the garages and partitions of our neighbors' less rural yards. It was auspicious; but didn't it mean that we were to enjoy it, to go out and look at the whipped-cream clouds, lie in the sun, and refresh ourselves before work? Surely such weather meant that we must look up that place on the Charles River, where we picnicked last summer.

* * *

We packed the picnic hamper. We drove to the canoe house, paddled up the shady river, empty of other people as if it belonged to us, and drifted to watch the turtles slide off their sunning rocks, the red-winged blackbirds fly from tree to tree. When we passed under the arch of a picturesque yellow-gray stone bridge, we played with John and Peggy that we were entering a deep, mysterious cave at the end of which lay treasure. There ahead of us the old knotty tree, from which we dived last summer, bent over the river; behind it appeared the familiar opening in the shore's trees and bushes, carpeted with soft silver-green grass and Solomon's-seal—our picnic spot.

This trip led to three similar ones in the same week. We had to find the way to this paradise by automobile. We were going to be busy this summer writing a book, so we couldn't always spend an hour paddling from the canoe house to our swimming place. On the next trip we went by motor, but by what seemed a roundabout way. Silly to go and not swim and picnic, so we might as well make a day of it! The third time we found a short, less-traveled way, a convenience for the future.

It was now time for John to go to camp. It seemed to take the entire family to get him ready. I sorted clothes, got out camp suits, tried to make them longer, sewed on name tags, packed stamps and postals with exhortations that they were to be used. Charles tinkered with an acetylene lamp, filled tinware gaps in the mess-kit, went to an army and navy store for a poncho, mosquito netting, fishing line and knapsack. "But think of how much easier it will be to work with only one child in the house!" we said.

* * *

I am sure the book would have been begun the day after John left, if the subject of merry-go-rounds hadn't been brought up at the breakfast table.

"Mother, do you realize that I am seven years old and have never ridden on a merry-go-round since I was three and had to be held on the horses?"

"What!"

"How dreadful!"

It did seem as if that were a situation to be remedied at once. "We'll have to take her to Revere Beach today," said Charles—was it ruefully or eagerly? "Much better to go now before it gets hot. There won't be many people there today."

He miscalculated. There were thousands of people there. I felt an unworthy, snobbish urge to seek a quieter place, but was rebuked by Charles who said every child, if possible, should experience Revere Beach or Coney Island—the merry-go-rounds, the fun houses, and the bathing beaches which looked at a distance like human anthills. Once in the crowd on the sandy stretch I agreed with him. Gay colors, friendly faces, laughter, kindliness, old people chuckling with babies, young mothers calling to their children in the water. We were very happy.

* * *

There were a few ink spots and scalloped edges on the blotter from fidgets of thought and several pages of scrawled manuscript waiting for me to type when Charles was invited to the White Mountains for a week. Of course he must go. He was stale. He would meet interesting people. By all means he must go, so that he would be in the mood for work when he returned.

He looked tanned and full of energy when he came back. It was on that very day that we learned that our sister and her children were to spend the rest of the summer at Pigeon Cove, only fifty miles away. We hadn't seen that part of the family for several years. Once at Pigeon Cove, we simply had to stay longer than the time set for our return by our guilty consciences. The pleasure of reunion, the charm of playing with tiny girls whose treble voices stammered with happiness and excitement; the bare hot rocks; blue, shadow-changing, astringent sea; cooling, pungent breeze—all kept us there.

We must take the older child back with us. We must become acquainted with her, entertain her, so sweet and appreciative, take her to see the glass flowers, the swan boats, the stuffed animals at the museum. She must have her daily swim. We must give a picnic in her honor. It is time to take her home. "Where has this week gone?"

* * *

We cleaned the typewriter again. Charles asked to be called early. We both knew why. The study door was closed. I asked Peggy and the little maid to be unusually quiet. There was an air of solemnity about the house. I never knew just how much was accomplished between breakfast and eleven o'clock. At that hour the telephone rang. Margaret Hammerly on her way from Washington to Maine could spend the day with us.

"Charles! Drive in and get her at once. Bring her for luncheon, and we'll show her Cambridge this afternoon!"

Pretty, tall, blonde, honest-eyed Margaret Hammerly. What is a page in a book to spending good hours with her!

Two days later Felipe stood on our doorstep, Felipe José Jesus Emanuel Sebastiano Romero, that Spanish young man who has spent most of his life in New York, but who is as Latin as a fiesta. Full of gestures, vivacity, charm, the joy of life, he is the perfect guest. He asks us to let him amuse himself.

"Don't stop. You work. I'll play."

But when your house is suddenly filled with music, laughter, spontaneous, amusing stories, it is difficult, nay, impossible to stay away, inclosed in a stuffy, book-lined room. If Felipe has fled to us from the hot, frantic life of the New York boards and footlights, every law of hospitality demands that he must be cooled and rested. The picnic spot, the astonishingly clean, crowded beach, Pigeon Cove—all—Felipe must share with us that we may enjoy them more.

It was the season to pick the early pears. They were falling and mashing on the ground. Should they be wasted? *"Imposible!"* cried Felipe, pounding his fist on the table. Ape-like the men climbed the trees, and ape-like they awkwardly fumbled the fragile, juicy fruit. It took hours of climbing, handling, and sorting before the pears were packed away in the cellar. We had our luncheon in the yard. The exhausted fruit-pickers fell asleep.

Today a letter has come from John at camp:

> Dear Mother:
> I have lost two tooth-brushes. My budget won't balance if I buy another. Most of the boys' families bring them watermelons when they come to visit. Can't Daddy leave his work for a little while and drive you all up to see me?

We are leaving tomorrow with tooth-brushes, a watermelon, and Daddy.

The winter will be busy, even busier than the last.

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Two Lire Fifty an Etto

WE DISCOVERED at once that eating in even our Parker-style hotel would be too costly for Parkers. We allowed them the honor of our patronage for breakfast; lunch and supper we ate all about the town. We read the menus pasted on the windows and went in where it would appear we were going to get a lot for our money. "Read the menus." We could understand about three things out of thirty.

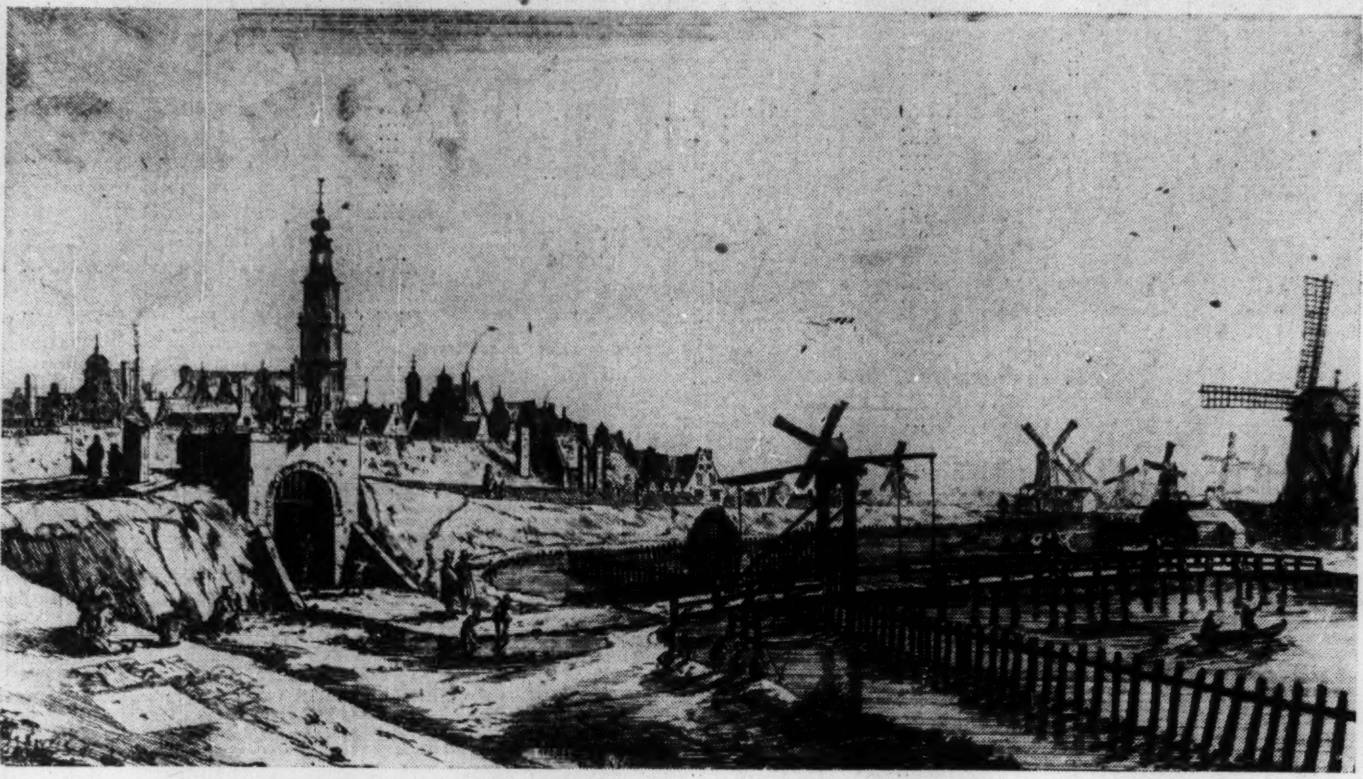
One noon it looked as if we would be in luck. We tried to average about five lire apiece—or say twenty-five lire for a lunch, with tip—usually reckoned in on the bill, thank goodness, in Italy. Always the meat course was the costliest. But this day in a nice looking restaurant we beheld an item under the heading *"Carne,"* which we knew meant meat, for only two lire fifty an order. Very good indeed for meat! We breezed in, and began with Minestra (we put our finger always on two items under Minestra, and one or the other would be soup and one or the other something in the macaroni line, and we'd divide). Then we put our finger where it said two lire fifty and held up four fingers.

The order was a long time in coming but was worth the wait—four thick juicy veal chops. Unbelievable. Cheapest meat order by far on the menu. Why, we'd come every day and live on veal chops as long as we were in Florence. Utterly stupid to have been paying almost twice as much other places for stew.

When we got the bill it was for over fifty lire! . . . I pointed to the two lire fifty. I raised four fingers again. Where, oh where could he get fifty lire out of ten? He waved his arms and talked and talked. . . . The man at length produced a brother waiter who could talk some German.

Yes, quite right. Two-fifty multiplied by four equalled fifty.

There was one little word I had failed to grasp. The menu clearly said, and I saw it once the German-speaking waiter had explained, that those veal chops were two lire fifty an *etto* (spelling uncertain, but you buy meat so much per *etto*). And as far as the menu committed itself was to say those veal chops cost so much for so much. And the dear good waiter brought us the very thickest fattest veal chops cookable, *ettos* and *ettos* of them. There's no such thing as one *etto* of a veal chop. You need an Einstein evidently to calculate that. Or Shylock. — From "Ports and Happy Places," by CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Zaagmolenspoort: An Etching by R. Zeeman, in the Fodor Museum, Amsterdam

GATEWAYS in city walls, such as those dating from medieval times, were usually well fortified structures. As these gates, or barbicans, were necessarily few in number, long detours often had to be made to gain the gateway. The building of new gates was expensive and, moreover, lessened the security of the city. Amsterdam, however, ventured to make breaches in her walls from time to time; for, as it happened, the city was in a comparatively safe position. Internal strife had ceased, the Eighty Years War for Dutch Independence had swept southward; and Amsterdam was secure in her surrounding waters.

Although the security of Amsterdam is not so obvious today, it remains a town of waterways—channeled in all directions by canals—and it is still possible to flood the surrounding polders and isolate the town in the shortest time and at a moment's notice.

The Zaagmolenspoort (Sawmills Gate) was built in 1631, in order to give more ready access to the sawmills. This small thoroughfare, piercing the ramparts, was made chiefly for the convenience of the workmen and men engaged in the timber industry which, closely connected with shipbuilding, formed an important part of Amsterdam's business life.

The etching of the Zaagmolenspoort, by R. Zeeman, in the Fodor Museum—to be found in the Splitgerber Atlas—gives a good idea of the daily life of the period. Some women are spreading their laundry out to bleach; one or two citizens are taking a stroll or standing to admire the landscape, while a couple of boys are intently fishing.

The background of the etching shows a few gables and the tower of the Westerkerk, proudly dominating the town. Of these buildings, the beautiful Westerkerk alone remains—still one of the most picturesque ancient landmarks in Amsterdam.

To Paint the Hills

As far as you may follow with the eyes,
The hills rise slowly from the valley floor,
Shedding a purple radiance that lies
In air, like music that we hear no more;
Purple, that at once will be revealing
Blue, that a midnight sky has brought to earth,
And foam and froth of sapphire, concealing
The new dawn, rosy with the morning's mirth.
Then like a gladness, like the sun of laughter,
A golden glow is shining in the world,
Golden cocks fly down from golden rafters,
The four-o'clock's gay flags are slowly furled.
Sunrise, like an iridescent feather,
Drifts to paint the hills with summer weather.

HESTER ELIZABETH BUELL

Cobbett's Struggle for an Education

I enlisted in 1784, and, as peace had then taken place, no great haste was made to send recruits off to their regiments. I remember well what sixpence a day was, recollecting the pangs of hunger felt by me, during the thirteen months that I was a private soldier at Chatham, previous to my embarkation for Nova Scotia. . . .

My leisure time was spent, not in the dissipations common to such a way of life, but in reading and study. In the course of this year I learnt more than I had ever done before. I subscribed to a circulating library at Brompton, the greatest part of the books in which I read more than once over. The library was not very considerable, it is true, nor in my reading was I directed by any degree of taste or choice. Novels, plays, history, poetry, all were read, and nearly with equal avidity.

Such a course of reading could be attended with but little profit: it was skimming over the surface of everything. One branch of learning, however, I went to the bottom with, and that the most essential too, the grammar of my mother tongue. I had experienced the want of knowledge of grammar during my stay with Mr. Holland; but it is very probable that I never should have thought of encountering the study of it, had not accident placed me under a man whose friendship extended beyond his interest. Writing a fair hand procured me the honour of being copyist to Colonel Debieg, the commandant of the garrison. I transcribed the famous correspondence between him and the Duke of Richmond. The Colonel saw my deficiency, and strongly recommended study. He enforced his advice with a sort of injunction, and with a promise of reward in case of success. I procured me a Lowth's grammar, and applied myself to the study of it with unceasing assiduity.

The edge of my berth, or that of the guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my bookcase; a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing desk; and the task did not demand anything like a year of my life. I had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time it was rarely that I could get any evening light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper I was compelled to forgo some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation; I had no moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and to write amidst the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and brawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men. . . .

The pains I took cannot be described: I wrote the whole grammar out two or three times; I got it by heart. I repeated it every morning and every evening, and, when on guard, I imposed on myself the task of saying it all over once every time I was posted sentinel. To this exercise of my memory I ascribe the retentiveness of which I have since found it capable, and to the success with which it was attended, I ascribe the perseverance that has led to the acquirement of the little learning of which I am master.—From "The Progress of a Plough-Boy to a Seat in Parliament, as Exemplified in the History of the Life of William Cobbett, Member for Oldham," edited by WILLIAM REITZEL. (London: Faber).

פערטרויענסווירדיגקייט

(איבערזעצט פאַר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר")

די מעלה פון געטרייהייט האָט מען אימער העכסט בעטראַכט אַלס אַ גוטע אייגנשאַפט, וואו נאָר מען האָט זי אויסגעדריקט, זאָל עס זיין אין פאַמיליע לעבען, אין געזעלשאַפטליכע אָרגאַניזאַציאָן, אָדער אין רעליגיאָן. איינע פון די וואויל בעקאַנטע בעפעהלען צו זיין געטריי ווערט פאָרגעלעגט אין דעם פינפטען געבאָט פון די עשרת הדברות: דיזעס געבאָט זאָגט אַז מען זאָל „עהרליך האַלטען דעם פאָטער און די מוטער." יאָהאַן דער טויפער האָט בעזעסען און אויסגעדריקט אַ פיינעם געפיהל פון גייסטיגער געטרייהייט ווען ער האָט זיך אַזוי אויסגעשפּראָכען וועגען קריסטוס יעזוס: „דער וועלכער קומט נאָך מיר איז שטאַרקער ווי איך; און איך בין נים אפילו ווערט זיינע שיך צו טראָגען."

מענער און פרויען, אין פערשידענע שטופען פון ענטוויקלונג און פּראָגרעס, האָבען געשוואָרען צו זיין געטריי צו זייער פאָטער־לאַנד, צו זייער פאָהן, צו גערעכטיגע אונטערנעהמונגען, אָדער צו פילפאַכיגע סיסטעמען פון מעדיצין און רעליגיאָן. די אַלע אויסדרוק איז גרויסאַרטיג און בעגייסטערנד. אָבער אין אמתן איז נאָר דאָ איין וואהרע טרייהייט—די געטרייהייט וואָס מיר האָבען בעדאַרפט אויסדריקען צו גאָט אַליין, דאָס געטליכע פּרינציפּ; און סוף כל סוף וועט זיך יעדער איינער מוזען איבערגעבען צו איהם, און פאָלגען דעם ערשטען און וויכטיגסטען פון די עשרת הדברות אָהן קיין שום פּראַגע.

אין דער בעליבטער ליטעראַטור פון דער ביבעל קען מען געפינען אַ דייטליכע מאָראַל אין דער פיינער געשיכטע וואָס ווערט דערצעהלט פון רות. דאָס בוך פון רות איז אַ גרויסאַרטיגע אילוסטראַציאָן פון געטרייהייט. ווער פון אונז וואָס איז ווען געווען עלענד, פּעראומגליקט, אָדער אַרומגערינגעלט מיט צרות, אין איין וועג אָדער אין אַנדערען, אַזעלכע ווי דער אירטהום וואָלט אונז וואָלען איינרעדען אַז מיר זאָלען אָנערקענען אַלס רעאַל, האָט נים געבענקט און געבעטען גאָט פאַר אַ שטאַנדהאַפטיגער געטרייהייט און ליבע, פאַר אַזעלכע ווי רות האָט אויסגעדריקט אין איהרע ווערטער צו איהר שוויגער, נעמי: „וואו דו וועסט גיין וועל איך גיין; און וואו דו וועסט נעכטיגען וועל איך אויך איבערנעכטיגען; דיין פאָלק זאָל זיין מיין פאָלק, און דיין גאָט זאָל זיין מיין גאָט."

דער וואָס לעזט דעם בוך פון רות אויף אַן אויבערפלעכליכען אופן קען טראַכטען אַז איהר געטרייהייט איז געווען עהנליך צו דער געטרייהייט פון איין נאָהענטען קרוב צו אַ צווייטען. דער ערנסטער שטודענט, אָבער, וואָס לעזט דעם בוך מיט טיעפקייט, כדי ער זאָל קענען אַרויסנעהמען פון די בלעטער דעם גייסטיגען טייטש, און כדי ער זאָל קענען ווערען הערציג בעקאַנט מיט דער מאָראַל פון דער געשיכטע, וועט געוויס בעגריפען, אַז די געטרייהייט פון רות איז געווען זיכער איבערגעגעבען צו גאָט דאָס געטליכע פּרינציפּ. עס ווייזט אויס אַז זי האָט געהאַט אַ מערקווירדיגען און הויכען געפיהל פון געטרייהייט, און אַ צוטרויאונג צו גאָט, וואָס האָט איהר געהאָלפען צו ווערען פערטרויענסווערדיג. דיזע פערטרויענסווירדיגקייט האָט זיך ענטוויקעלט אין אויסערגעוועהנליכע רעזולטאַטען. גאָט האָט געליטעט און בעשיצט יעדען טריט פון איהר וועג. זי איז געוואָרען בעשיצט פון זינד און פון לשון הרע. איהר געטרייהייט צו גאָט האָט איהר בעאיינפלוסט צו זיין געטריי ערשטענס צו איהר מאַן; צווייטענס צו איהר שוויגער, נעמי; און שפּעטער צו בועז, דער נאָהענטסטער קרוב, וועלכער, לויט דער אידישער מנהג, האָט ענדליך מיט איהר חתונה געהאַט. מען קען גאַנץ קלאָר בעגריפען אַז איהר געטרייהייט צו דער גוטסקייט האָט איהר בעגליקט מיט פריוד, מיט אַ בעקוועמליכער פריינדשאַפטליכער פערבינדונג, מיט פּרנסה, און מיט צופרידענהייט.

מערי בייקער עדדי פּרעזענטירט אַ קלאָרען דעפיניציאָן פון געטרייהייט בשעת זי שרייבט אין איהר בוך (צוריקבליקונג און הינאיינבליקונג, זייט 50) אַזוי: „ווען איך רייד פון געטרייהייט צו מיינע שטודענטען, מיין איך, אַז זיי זאָלען זיין געטריי צו גאָט, אונטערטעניג צו דעם געטליכען ווילען, און נאָכפאָלגען די גערעכטיגקייט און די געטליכע וואהרהייט און ליבע מיט שטאַנדהאַפטיגקייט."

עס ווייזט אויס אַז עס וועט נאָך נעהמען אַ לאַנגע צייט אידער די שטערבליכע וועלען קענען געהאָרכזאַם זיין, אויף אַ פּאָלקאָמענעם אופן, צו די ערשטע צוויי געבאָט. מיר מוזען אָבער צוגעבען אַז דער יעניגער אינדיווידועל, וואָס וועט זיך אָננעהמען צו פאָלגען דיזעס געבאָט מיט ערנסטקייט און געוויסענהאַפטיגקייט, אויף אַזוי ווייט ווי ער קען זיי בעגרייפען, וועט געוויס שפּירען אַן אימער פערגרעסערטע געטרייהייט צו דעם געטליכען פּרינציפּ. דער רעזאָנירונג איז גאַנץ לאָגיש וואָס וויל פּרובירען אַז געטרייהייט צו גאָט מיינט אויך געטרייהייט צו זיין קעניגרייך און צו זיינע אידעען—די זיהן און טעכטער פון גאָט. די געטרייהייט צו דעם געטליכען פּרינציפּ בעשטעהט פון עהרליכקייט, גוטסקייט, ריינקייט, רחמנות, גערעכטיגקייט, און נאָך עהנליכע אייגענשאַפטען. דעריבער קען זיך נים געפינען אין דיזער מעלה קיין שום פאַלשקייט.

די אונטערוואַרדנונג פון דעם מענשליכען צו דעם געטליכען ווילען קען צייטענווייז אויסקומען פאַר אַ גאַנץ שווערע זאַך, ווייל עס פאָדערט פון דעם מענשען, אַז ער זאָל אויפהערען צו פערלאָזען זיך בכסדר אויף פערזאָנען, אויף אייגענניציגע פערלאַנגען, אויף מענשליכער אַמביציאָן, און אויף מענשען־געמאַכטע פּלענער. די שטערבליכע זיינען אָפטמאָל אונווילליג צו שיידען זיך מיט די מאַטעריעלע זאַכען וועלכע, ווי מען האָט זיי געלערנט און האָבען זיי געגלויבט פאַר הונדערטער יאָהרען, און וואָס זיי גלויבען, זיינען זעהר וויכטיג צו זייער גליק און צופרידענהייט. מרס. עדדי אויף אַ גרויסאַרטיגען אופן שרייבט אַזוי אין איהר טעקסט־בוך, „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט אַ שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. (זייט 516), „ווען מיר וועלען בעזייטיגען דאָס פאַלשען בעווייז פון די קערפּערליכע חושים, און אננעהמען די פאַקטען פון דער געטליכער וויסענשאַפט, וועלען מיר דיזע וואהרע גלייכניס און אָפּשפּיגלונג איבעראַל דערזעהן."

דער וואָס ליבט און פאָלגט די צעהן געבאָט, געפינט אויס אַז גערעכטיגקייט און נאָכהאָרכזאַמקייט צו דער געטליכער וואהרהייט און ליבע—וואָס זיינען בעווייז פון זיין געטרייהייט—קומען צו איהם אויף אַ גאַנץ נאַטירליכען און נויטווענדיגען אופן. און די בעלוינונג פון אַזאַ געהאָרכזאַמקייט, איבערגעבענהייט, און געטרייהייט זיינען פילפאַכיג, און אונשעצבאַר. מרס. עדדי, אין איהרע ליבליכע ווערטער און ווערקע, האָט אויסגעדריקט איהר געטרייהייט צו גאָט. איהר שריפטליכע ערקלערונג אויפן זייט 340 פון „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט" קען מען פערשטעהן אַלס אַן אנערקענונג, אַ בעקאַנטמאַכונג, און אַלס אַ בעווייז. זי שרייבט: „דאָס ערשטע געבאָט איז מיין בעליבטעס טעקסט. עס דעמאָנסטרירט קריסטען סייענס. עס קריגט אויף די דרייאיינגקייט פון גאָט, גייסט, און געמיטה; עס בעדייטעט, דאָס דער מענש זאָל קיין אַנדערען גייסט, אָדער קיין אַנדערעס געמיט נים האָבען נאָר גאָט, דאָס אייביגע גוטעס, און דאָס אַלע מענשען זאָלען האָבען איין געמיטה. דאָס געטליכע פּרינציפּ פון דעם ערשטען געבאָט איז די באַזיס פון דער וויסענשאַפט פון עקזיסטענץ, דורך וועלכעס דער מענש דעמאָנסטרירט געזונט, הייליגקייט, און אייביגעס לעבען."

אינפאָרמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט אַרויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך דער שריפטליכער נאָכפאָרשונג באַ דער קריסטען סייענס פּאַבלישינג סאָסייעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Harvest

The stubbled fields glow yellow in the sun—
Pert blackbirds garner feasts of fallen grain;
Tall golden mounds proclaim the harvest done—
And earth lies eager to bring forth again.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

Trustworthiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOYALTY has always been highly regarded as a virtue, whether it has been applied to family life, social organization, or religion. One of the most familiar exhortations to loyalty is given in the fifth commandment: "Honour thy father and thy mother." John the Baptist entertained and practiced a fine sense of spiritual loyalty when he said of Christ Jesus, "He that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear."

Men and women in various stages of growth and progress have pledged their loyalty to their country and their flag, to righteous causes, and to manifold systems of medicine and religion. All this has been splendid and inspiring. But there is rightly only one true allegiance—that which we owe to God, divine Principle; and eventually everyone will acknowledge this loyalty to Him, and obey without equivocation the First and most important of the Commandments.

In the beloved literature of the Bible there is a clear moral in the fine story told of Ruth. A grand illustration of loyalty is the book of Ruth. Who that has been lonely, has met with reverses, or has experienced trouble in one way or another, such as error always is attempting to make us accept as real, has not longed and prayed for steadfast loyalty and affection such as was expressed in Ruth's words to Naomi, "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

From a casual reading of the book of Ruth one might suppose that Ruth's loyalty was that of one near relative to another. The earnest student, however, studying the book profoundly to glean its spiritual meaning and take to heart its moral will discern Ruth's unmistakable loyalty to God, divine Principle. She appears to have had to a remarkable degree a sense of trustfulness, confidence in God, which in turn made her trustworthy. This trustworthiness unfolded in rare fruitage. She was guided and protected every step of her way. She was protected from sin and from sinful gossip. Her loyalty to God prompted her loyalty first to her husband; then to Naomi, her mother-in-law; and afterwards to Boaz, the next of kin who, according to the Israelitish custom, married her. Clearly her loyalty to good brought to her solace, comforting companionship, supply, contentment, and happiness.

Mary Baker Eddy presents a clarified definition of loyalty when she writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 50), "By loyalty in students I mean this,—allegiance to God, subordination of the human to the divine, steadfast justice, and strict adherence to divine Truth and Love."

Mortals may be far from having demonstrated perfect obedience to the first two Commandments, but it must be admitted that through the earnest and conscientious endeavor to obey them, so far as he sees the light, the individual will demonstrate ever increasing loyalty to divine Principle. The reasoning is logical that loyalty to God means loyalty to His kingdom and to His ideas—the sons and daughters of God. Loyalty to Principle precludes disloyalty to honesty, goodness, purity, mercy, justice, and the like.

Subordination of the human to the divine at times may seem difficult, for the reason that it is predicated upon the willingness of the individual to surrender dependence upon persons, upon selfish desire, human ambition, man-made plans. Mortals are often reluctant to part with the material things which, as they believe and have been taught for centuries, are essential to happiness. Beautifully Mrs. Eddy puts it, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 516), "When we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

Justice and adherence to Truth and Love—proof of one's loyalty—follow naturally and necessarily upon loving and obeying the Commandments. And the rewards of such obedience, allegiance, loyalty, are manifold and of inestimable worth. Mrs. Eddy, in her loving words and works, lived her loyalty to God. Her statement on page 340 of Science and Health is at once an admission, a declaration, and a testimony: "The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science. It inculcates the tri-unity of God, Spirit, Mind; it signifies that man shall have no other spirit or mind but God, eternal good, and that all men shall have one Mind. The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Idiosyncrasies of a Prince

Queen Victoria would have been surprised and startled had she been told that her son resembled her as much in mind as in body. But it was so. He had his mother's sound sense, her natural goodness toward others, her smile. Like her he was fanatically punctual and methodical; every clock at Sandringham was kept fast, by his orders. Like the Queen, he looked for accuracy rather than beauty in works of art; when Holman Hunt showed him his painting of the London Docks on the night of his marriage, the Prince asked: "Where am I?"—and was annoyed not to find himself in the picture. He was also like the Queen in his desire to be informed of the most trifling incident. . . . He always spoke rather huskily, rolling his r's. Stockmar's exertions had left him with a horror of culture and curious inability to apply his mind closely to any subject for more than half an hour on end. But he had the professionally good memory of princes and never forgot a phrase heard or a face seen. Calling on friends in Paris once, without warning, he was stopped at the door by a servant, and asked the man with some annoyance if he did not recognize him. "No, sir." "Well, you ought to know me," said the Prince. "I know you. Last year you were third footman with the Duchess of Manchester."

He attached a very princely importance to questions of dress. Not only was he an arbiter of masculine elegance for Europe, but he scrupulously supervised the attire of his companions, requiring sobriety and perfection. . . . His solemn parting advice to a friend appointed to an important post was to be careful not to wear too high a collar. At a reception or a dinner-party a fixed, abstract look would suddenly come into his eyes. He gazed persistently at the uniform of one of his guests, and remarked in a sorrowful undertone: "Francis has got the wrong buttons." . .

Decorations had been the subject of his earnest and attentive study. He was familiar with all those of his entourage, and bestowed friendly but serious reproaches when one was forgotten or worn too high or too low. An order unknown to him would disturb his good humor for a whole evening. When, as King, he arrived one evening at the Spanish Embassy he caught sight of M. Paul Cambon. After scrutinizing him for some time he sent for him, and whispered discreetly: "Tell your valet to be more careful. He meant to give you the Grand Cordon of Charles III and has got the wrong riband." M. Cambon apologized for having to contradict His Majesty, but the riband of Charles III had lately been changed by the Spanish court. "Impossible," said the King, "impossible! I should know about it." From afar, with respectful anxiety, the spectators watched this excited dialogue between the King and the French Ambassador, imagining European catastrophes. When the King discovered next day that M. Cambon was right, he summoned the Spanish Ambassador to Buckingham Palace and reproached him for not having advised him of the change of the order's riband.—From "The Edwardian Era," by ANDRE MAUROIS. Translated by HAMISH MILES. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Moderate Price Recessions Predominate in Quiet Market

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Minor Recessions Characterize An Apathetic Market

Traction Shares Exception to Lower Trend—Gold Issues Heavy

By Forrest Price

The stock market did not have much kick to it today.

Prices generally were moderately lower, the rails rather heavy and the New York tractions strong.

And that's the whole story.

Transfers aggregated about 510,000 shares.

The fact that the railroads want the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase freight rates does not mean that the request will be granted. So the rails sagged today.

Atchison, Northern Pacific, New York Central, Chicago Great Western and Union Pacific each lost a point or more.

The tractions were wanted. The possibility that the lines may be unified has been the prop that has kept these issues up. Interborough moved up 1½ to a new high for the year. Good gains also were recorded by the others.

Losses among the industrials amounting to a point or more included du Pont, Dome Mines, Columbia Carbon, U. S. Rubber, U. S. Smelting, Motor Products, Montgomery Ward, Johns-Manville, Bethlehem Steel and Spiegel May Stern.

In the bond department trading was light, and prices were uneven. In some parts of the list slight improvement was shown. In other directions the tone was soft. The feature of the bond market was the further slump in Germans. The 5½s and the 7s sank to new lows.

Corn was sold today, and prices dropped rapidly, undermining the entire grain market. Liquidation and profit-taking were responsible. The unfavorable outlook for a textile strike gave cotton a heavy tone.

Financial interests are pleased with reports coming from statistical and business agencies to the effect that the seasonal decline in industry is about ended and that an upturn may be looked for after Labor Day. It is difficult for the layman to see immediate betterment in the steel trade, for volume is now at its lowest. But the magazine Steel says an improvement in steel-mill operations may be expected after Labor Day.

One of the most hopeful indications of general improvement in buying power is seen in the reports of gains in retail trade.

The railroads are not showing up well in regard to earnings, but if general business improves the carriers certainly will participate in the betterment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Financial markets were in a diffident mood today with prices pointing moderately lower in relatively quiet trading.

Shares of Interboro Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit advanced around a point each to new year's peaks on further unification talk.

The metal group was a bit heavy, with Alaska Juneau, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome and U. S. Smelting dropping a point or so.

The rails, including Santa Fe, Illinois Central, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific, were off as much.

Among others, with declines of fractions to about a point, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Western Union, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, General Motors, Chrysler, Case, Sears Roebuck, Loew's and Consolidated Gas.

Trading Dull on Declines

Commission house commentators were fairly optimistic, but much backing and filling was anticipated over the next week or so. The fact that activity dwindled appreciably on the selling flurries was encouraging to some who felt that the apparent scarcity of stocks would sooner or later whet the public appetite.

At the same time various analysts were calling attention to the important economic and political problems which have yet to be solved.

The filing of the railroad's petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate increases totaling some $170,000,000 annually did not arouse any particular enthusiasm among holders of carrier equities.

The plea for higher rates, it was pointed out, served to emphasize the present precarious position of many of the roads. Railway operating income in 1934, the Commerce Commission was told, will amount to around $463,000,000 or $53,000,000 short of meeting fixed charges of about $516,000,000.

Light Bond Trading

The bond market had no major trend during the early trading today and transfers were light in most groups. Against improvement of modest proportions in parts of the corporate list, there was a sprinkling of losses, also small, in the low-priced rail and utility divisions. U. S. Governments were steady, though a shade lower. German Government loans suffered a further slump.

Slightly higher prices were paid for Chile Copper 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Goodyear 5s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

A few offerings of American & Foreign Power 5s put the price down about a point to 52¼. There were shorter losses in Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

Dealings were light in the Treasury group, and price changes narrow. The 3¼-4¼s eased 4-32s of a point to 102.13 and others were unchanged to 2-32s lower.

Fresh concern over the position of holders of German Government obligations was reflected by a sharp drop to new low levels for the 5½s and 7s of the Reich. The former were most actively traded, and sold down to 29, off 2½ points. The 7s showed a like loss at 38¼. Other foreign issues were dull and steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 27	Last Aug. 25
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1600	8	7¾	7⅞	8
9⅝	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
3⅜	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
23⅞	17	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	5600	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	20
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	1600	133½	132½	133	133½
130	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127	127	127	..
23¾	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	13¾	13⅜	13¾	14
7⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
55⅞	41½	2	Amerada	200	48¼	47¾	47¾	..
25¼	12⅜	..	Am Bank Note	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	600z	9½z	9½z	9½z	9½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	4100	100	99	99	100⅞
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	148¼	148¼	148¼	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅞
12¼	4½	..	Am Chain	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	29½	28⅜	28½	29¼
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2900	7½	7	7	7⅜
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	4¾	..	Am International	900	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7¾
36¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	21
74⅝	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	100	44½	44½	44½	45
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
27⅝	16⅞	..	Am Metal	1800	9	8¾	8¾	¾
34¾	21	1½	Am News	40	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5300	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	900	14¼	14	14	14½
29⅞	13	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	800	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
17⅞	10	..	Am Radiator	5400	14¼	13¾	14	14¼
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3200	18½	18	18	18½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	..
2⅜	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	17⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	70	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	38½	38	38⅛	39
96¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	97	96¾	97	96½
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	69	69	69	69
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	113¼	112¼	113¼	113⅝
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	20	13	13	13	..
77⅜	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	3300	17	16¾	16¾	17⅞
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	..
17¼	7	..	Am Woolen	1500	9	9	9	9⅜
83¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	800	47	47	47	48
4¼	1	h	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4500	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13⅜
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	400	98½	98	98	..
34¼	26¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	500	34	33½	34	33½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	12900	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	4400	63⅝	63	63½	63⅝
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11⅛
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	4200	53¼	51¾	51¾	53⅜
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	32½	31½	31½	32¾
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	10	12	12	12	10
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1800	26	25¾	25⅞	26
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	300	51¼	51	51	..
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
57⅞	16½	2§	Auburn Auto	5400	25⅞	24½	25¼	25⅞
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5300	18	17⅝	17½	17⅞
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	20½	20¼	20¼	21
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41½	41½	41½	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	19	18	18½	17¾
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	200	12	12	12	12
23⅞	9⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	13½	13¼	13⅜	13½
34¼	26	.25b	Best & Co	500	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
49½	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	11900	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	31¾
40	20⅜	1b	Biglow Sanford	120	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
28¼	19⅞	1.60¶	Borden	2700	27	26¾	26¾	26⅞
28⅜	16⅝	1	Borg Warner	200	22⅝	22½	22½	23
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1900	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	800	44⅞	44	44⅜	44
8⅜	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	..
58¼	38	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	47⅝	47½	47½	..
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	51	51	51	..
9⅝	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5	5	5	4⅞
9¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
15⅛	5⅞	..	Bullard	2200	10	10	10	9¾
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	12¾	12½	12½	12⅞
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
33¾	13¾	..	Byers	400	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
			—C—					
41⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	42	40⅞	40⅞	41⅞
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
16¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2100	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	500	33	33	33	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2900	44⅜	43¼	43¼	44⅜
84½	56⅞	4°	Case Thresh pf	100	67	67	67	..
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	900	28¼	27	27	28½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1100	21½	21⅛	21¼	22
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	50	11½	11	11	11⅞
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	27	26½	26½	27⅜
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	4700	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	40¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	6	6	6	6¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	41¾	41½	41⅞	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	44⅜	44½	44⅝	45¼
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil& St P pf	3400	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	3600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1100	13¾	13¼	13¾	14½
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	20
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	3¼	3	3	3
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅝	3¼	h	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5	4¾	5	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	28⅛	27⅞	28	..
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	600	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
60⅜	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	11800	35½	34⅜	34½	35⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	19½	19½	19½	..
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	500	17	16	16	16½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	15¼	15	15¼	15½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	500	13½	13	13	13⅞
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	5¼	5	5	..
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	10800	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	58	58	58	..
34¾	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1400	70¼	68¾	68¾	70
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	900	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	30⅛
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	106	106	106	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1500	57½	56⅝	57	57½
110¼	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	105	105	105	..
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	5700	22⅛	21½	21½	22⅛
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	6400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	38½	38½	38½	38¼
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	29	29	29	29½
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film nd	400	3	3	3	3
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
47⅞	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	7800	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	29½
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	2600	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	700	9	9	9	9⅛
14⅝	5⅛	..	Cont Baking A	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1⅛
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1700	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝	82¼
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	29	28⅝	28¾	28¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	500	⅞	&	⅞	..
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	5700	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18½
51	47⅝	3	Com Exchange	180	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	48
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	800	61¾	61¼	61¼	61&
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	400	6¼	6	6	6½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	22⅜	21½	21⅝	22¾
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	3600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7600	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8¼
64	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	570	63⅜	61	63	61⅞
51½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19¼	19	19	..
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	3	2⅞	3	3
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	81½	81½	81½	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	900	17½	17¼	17¼	18
8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	7	7	7	..
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1800	44⅛	43½	43¾	45
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	3600	18⅜	17⅞	18	18⅞
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	69½	69½	69½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	1400	23½	22¼	23	23
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1600	43¾	42¾	43	44¼
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2700	19	18½	18½	19¼
23	14	1	Duplan Silk	100	14	14	14	14
103⅞	80	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	4700	93	92	92⅛	93½
			—E—					
12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	100	100	100	101
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	100	140	139¾	139¾	..
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	600	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6100	22⅝	21¼	21¼	22¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	1100	5	4¾	4¾	5
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	10¼	10	10	10⅜
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	11⅜	11	11⅜	12
52	36	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
63	49¼	3	Endicott Johnson	100	51	51	51	51¼
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	700	15	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	900	19⅜	19	19	19⅜
			—F—					
12½	4	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6	6	6	6¼
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	52	52	52	..
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	28
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
9¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64⅜	64½	64½	..
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	12⅞	12¾	12¾	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	100	9½	9½	9½	10
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20	20	20	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1200	12¾	11¼	11¼	..
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	30	25	24	25	23⅞
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	300	30	30	30	30¾
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1½	1½	1½	..
20	10½	..	Gamewell	30	11	11	11	..
11½	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	35	34½	34⅞	35⅝
23⅛	12	..	Gen Asphalt	200	17	17	17	17⅛
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	105
10⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	100	7½	7½	7½	..
6⅛	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3½	3½	3½	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4500	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	27	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	30
1⅝	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	300	14	14	14	..
22	13	..	Gen G&E 8% A	20	17	16¾	17	..
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	17500	31¼	30½	30½	31¾
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	101	101	101	101¼
6⅝	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	200	1½	1⅜	1½	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12¾
13¼	10	..	Gen-Refract ct	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6⅜	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
28⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	300	25⅜	25⅛	25½	26⅛
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	103½	103	103	..
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	800	19¼	19	19	19
18	8	..	Goodrich	1900	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	4000	24⅛	24	24	24⅜
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	100	8	8	8	..
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	1000	5¾	5½	5½	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	400	34¾	34	34⅜	34
32½	12½	..	Great Nor pf	4000	16¾	16¼	16½	16⅞
15⅞	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	800	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
35⅜	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1800	30⅞	30¼	30½	31
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	20	114½	114¼	114½	..
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
35¾	12	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	16	16	16	..
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4¾
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	6	6	6	6¼
24⅜	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	16½	16½	16½	16¼
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	400	3¾	3⅛	3¾	..
62¼	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	20	55	55	55	..
1½	⅜	..	Havana Elec	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
81⅜	50	3	Hercules Powder	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	..
68	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	65½	65½	65½	..
101	83	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	200	100½	100⅛	100½	100½
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
13	5¾	.50	Hollander	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
6⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½
5⅜	2½	..	Houston Oilnew	900	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
57¼	45½	3	Howe Sound	1800	54	53⅛	53¾	55⅛
26¼	9¼	..	Hud & Man pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
24½	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	1900	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	1000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	4000	18½	18⅛	18⅛	19
50	28	..	Ill Central pf	300	28	28	28	..
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	59	59	59	59
49⅜	35	.25	Inland Steel	300	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40
6⅞	3	..	Inspiration Cop	200	4	4	4	..
14½	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	6500	14½	13¼	13½	13
12	6½	h	Interboro R T cd	800	12	11	12	..
6½	2	..	Int Rgr Corp	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	200	137	137	137	..
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	400	23⅛	23	23	..
56⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1800	29	28⅜	28⅜	29
9⅜	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
29⅞	21	.35b	Int Nickel	7500	26	25¾	25¾	26⅛
130	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	200	125½	125½	125½	..
6½	2	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	3	3	3	3
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	12	12	12	13
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
50⅜	40	2	Int Shoe	700	41⅞	41¾	41¾	..
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	5000	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	11
10⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	300	10⅛	10	10	..
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	4200	49	48	48	49½
			—K—					
19¾	6⅝	..	Kan C South	100	9	9	9	9¾
27½	11¼	..	Kan C South pf	200	14½	14¼	14½	14¾
18⅛	13⅛	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	2	2	2	2⅛
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2200	14¼	13⅞	14	14¾
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	4100	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
7½	3	..	Kinney & Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
22¾	13⅞	.80	Kresge	500	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
7¼	2½	..	Kresge Dept S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
33⅝	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	500	29⅞	28¾	28¾	29½
			—L—					
14¼	7	.40	Lee Rubber	100	10	10	10	..
16⅞	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	13⅝
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	69¾	69¼	69½	69¾
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens F	600	30	30	30	30¼
26½	16	1½	Lily TTulip Cup	400	24½	24	24	24¼
36¼	17½	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	20¼	20	20	20
35⅝	16½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	200	22½	22½	22½	23¼
35½	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	3100	28¾	28	28⅜	28⅞
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
2¾	1	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
44⅜	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
21	13	1½	Louisville G&E A	100	16	16	16	..
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	46½
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	600	25½	25½	25½	26¾
62⅛	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	600	40¼	39⅞	40	39¾
32½	20	..	Man Elv gtd	210	31¾	30⅛	31½	30
25½	10¾	..	Man Elv mg	4200	25½	24½	24¾	24½
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
19⅝	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	800	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12⅛
40⅞	24⅜	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1200	29	28½	29	29¾
135	110	7	Mathieson Alk pf	20	130¾	130¾	130¾	..
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	100	38	38	38	..
8¾	4⅛	..	Maytag	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4¼	1¼	..	McCrory B	100	1½	1½	1½	..
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	1300	47	45⅞	46¼	47¼
6⅞	1	h	McLellan Stores	1000	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	6
63½	9½	h	McLellan Sto pf	100	56	56	56	..
30	16½	2	Mesta Mach	300	25½	25⅛	25½	25½
14¾	9¼	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	800	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
21⅞	6½	..	Midland Steel	400	10	9⅞	10	10
59	38	1	Min Honeywell	100	57	57	57	58
5⅞	1⅝	..	Min Moline	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅞
7½	2½	..	Min SP&SSM Il	10	3½	3½	3½	..
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅝
34⅜	13½	..	Mo K&T pf	200	17¼	17	17	17⅞
6	2	h	Mo Pacific	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3
9¾	3¼	h	Mo Pacific pf	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	9300	25⅛	24⅜	24½	25½
52	37	3	Morrell & Co	100	51	51	51	50¼
1⅜	½	..	Mother Lode	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
44⅜	15¼	..	Motor Products	700	20⅞	20	20¼	21¼
15⅝	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	100	9	9	9	9¼
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	900	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	600	15⅝	15¼	15½	15⅝
13¼	5¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	7	7	7	7
12¾	3¼	h	Nat Bel H pf	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	700	33½	33⅛	33½	33½
148½	131	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	140¾	140¾	140¾	..
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	500	15¼	15	15	15½
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2300	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅝
32⅞	16½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	100	26½	26½	26½	27
163	135	5	Nat Lead	200	156½	156	156	157
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	700	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
58¼	37½	1	Nat Steel	300	43⅜	42½	42½	43
21⅛	10	..	Nat Supply	200	14¼	14	14	..
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	300	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
45¼	18⅝	..	NY Central	9600	24⅛	23¼	23½	24¼
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	200	14½	14½	14½	15
43¼	17½	..	NY C & StLpf	100	24	24	24	24
1¼	½	h	NY Investors	100	½	½	½	⅝
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H	1300	12⅛	11¾	12	12⅜
37⅝	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	300	19⅜	19	19⅜	19½
1¾	⅝	..	NY Rys pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	400	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
99½	82	6	NY Steam 6%	30	96	96	96	97¼
45⅞	33¼	1b	Noranda M	800	43⅛	42¾	43	43
100	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	40	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..
25¼	12	.50j	North American	5300	15¼	14¼	14¼	15⅞
45	34	3	North Amer pf	500	39¼	39	39	..
8¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	1800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
74⅛	47⅛	6	No Am Edison pf	200	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	..
36¼	14½	..	Northrn Pacific	1800	19½	19⅛	19¼	20¼
43	34	3	Northwestrn Tel	30	36	36	36	..
40	30	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	180	36¾	34½	36¼	35½
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.30b	Ohio Oil	1000	10¾	10½	10½	10⅞
7	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	200	3	2⅞	3	3
6⅜	3⅝	..	Omnibus	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
19⅜	13⅜	.60	Otis Elevator	800	15⅜	15	15	15⅛
8	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	600	5	5	5	5
94	61½	3	Owens Ill Glass	400	73¾	72¾	72¾	74
			—P—					
23½	15¼	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	300	16¼	16	16¼	..
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	400	27½	27	27½	27¼
34	20	.50b	Pacific Mills	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	..
85½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Pac W Oil Corp	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	..
6⅝	2⅜	..	Packard Motor	1600	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
21½	8	..	Panhandle pf	30	10½	10½	10½	..
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	2900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	7800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
34⅜	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
21½	12⅝	..	Patino Mines	2200	16	15¼	15¼	16⅝
64	47½	2	Penick & Ford	100	50	50	50	..
5¼	1⅞	..	Penn Coal&Coke	40	2½	2¼	2½	..
32	12¼	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	18	18	18	..
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅞
39⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	5800	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	25¼
15¼	9¼	1	Pet Milk	300	15¼	15	15¼	..
14¼	8¼	.50b	Petroleum	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
18⅞	14⅜	.50b	Phelps Dodge	800	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅞
36½	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	..
6	2¼	..	Phila Rap Tr	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
6¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
20¾	14½	1	Phillips Pet	2000	17	16½	17	16¾
6½	1⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	2200	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
1⅛	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	1	..	Pierce Pet	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
29¼	18½	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
11⅞	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	600	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
16¾	8	1	Plymouth Oil	200	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
14⅞	6	..	Poor & Co B	100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
29⅜	10½	..	Postal Tel pf	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16½
5½	1¼	h	Pressed Steel Car	200	2	2	2	2
41¼	33½	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	40	39	39⅜	39⅞
45	31	2.80	Public Service	100	34	34	34	34⅞
97¾	79	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	88	88	88	..
119½	105	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	115	115	115	..
59⅜	38¾	3	Puullman	400	43	42½	42½	42¾
14⅞	7¼	..	Pure Oil	1400	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
80	59¾	..	Pure Oil pf	20	62½	62½	62½	..
19¾	9⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	1300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	..
			—R—					
9¼	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4600	6⅛	6	6	6
42¾	23¼	..	Radio pf A	100	42½	42½	42½	43
35⅜	15	..	Radio pf B	100	28½	28½	28½	29¼
4¼	1½	h	Radio-Keith-O	1400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
13⅜	6	..	Remington Rand	400	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S	6800	15½	15	15	15⅝
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	200	48	46½	46½	48
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	600	21	20⅞	20⅞	..
33⅛	21	..	Roan Antlp CM	200	23⅞	23¾	23¾	..
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
39⅛	32¼	1.07½e	Royal Dutch	100	35	35	35	..
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
108	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	10	104	104	104	..
27⅞	15⅞	.10b	St Joseph Lead	400	19	18⅞	19	19
4⅝	1½	h	StL & SF	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
2	⅞	h	Seaboard Air L	300	1	⅞	1	1
38⅜	23¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	400	28⅛	28	28	28½
51½	31	..	Sears Roebuck	2100	38¼	37¾	38	38¾
9	4¾	..	Servel Inc	1400	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
11⅞	6½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	7¼	7	7	7
89	57	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	61	61	61	..
24⅛	8⅛	..	Simmons	600	12	11¾	11⅞	12
11¼	7¼	.55b	Simms Petroleum	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	2100	15⅛	14¾	14¾	..
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	3800	15⅜	14⅞	15	15¼
22⅞	13	1½	So Calif Edison	1900	13⅞	13½	13½	14
33¾	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	9900	19¾	19⅛	19¼	20
39⅜	29¼	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	400	33½	32¼	32¼	33¾
36½	11½	..	Southern Ry	5800	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18¾
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	1400	23	22½	22½	23½
8	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
26¼	15¾	1.60	Spencer-Kellogg	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
11⅝	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	3800	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
31½	21¾	3	Spicer pf	40	27	27	27	..
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	1900	52⅛	52	52	54¼
25¼	17¼	1	Stand Brands	3900	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas & El	5800	9	8¼	8½	8¼
17	6⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	300	9⅞	9	9	9⅝
38½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
42⅞	30⅞	1	Stand Oil Calif	1900	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35¾
50⅛	40⅜	1	Stand Oil NJ	4500	45⅛	44⅞	45	45
14½	8	..	Starrett Co	200	12	11⅝	12	12⅜
10⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	600	6¾	6½	6½	6½
13¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	4700	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
9¼	2¼	h	Studebaker	400	3	2⅞	3	3
65¾	51½	1§	Sun Oil	400	66	65½	66	65½
117	100	6	Sun Oil pf	40	116¼	116	116¼	..
3	1¼	..	Superior Oil	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15¾	4⅝	..	Superior Steel	100	8	8	8	8
			—T—					
18¼	9⅞	1	Telautograph	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
29⅝	20	1	Texas Corp	600	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24½
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	35
43¼	13½	..	Texas & Pacific	100	20	20	20	..
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
12	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
9⅛	3½	..	Thermoid	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
12⅛	4	..	The Fair	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
8¼	4	..	Third Ave Ry	8900	6⅝	5¾	6¼	..
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
5½	1¾	..	Thompson Star	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
14⅜	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	1100	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
41	24	1	Timken Roller	800	30¼	29⅜	30¼	30¾
8½	5⅛	.25b	Transamerica	1800	6⅛	6	6	6¼
13½	4½	..	Transue & Wil	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
6¾	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
78	60¼	6	Tri Cont pf	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	..
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	200	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	..
9⅝	3⅜	..	Truscon Steel	900	6	5¾	5¾	6
8½	1⅜	..	Twin City R T	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
39	6	..	Twin City RT pf	310	24⅛	23¾	24	24
			—U—					
60⅞	39¼	4	Union Bag & P	100	51	51	51	51¾
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	1400	44¼	43½	43¾	44
28½	13¾	1	Union Oil Calif	900	16	15⅝	16	16¼
133⅞	90	6	Union Pacific	500	104½	102¼	102¼	104¾
89	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
37⅜	15⅝	..	United Air & Tr	3100	15½	15	15	15⅜
17	8	..	United Am Bosh	20	10	10	10	10½
29¼	23	1.60	United Biscuit	500	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅛
46½	35	2.40	United Carbon	400	42¾	42	42	42¾
8⅞	3½	..	United Corp	3700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	400	28¾	28½	28½	29¼
6	3⅛	..	United El Coal	200	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	100	73½	73½	73½	74½
20⅛	14⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	2800	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
1¼	½	..	US Express	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
50½	34¼	1	US Gypsum	600	42¾	42	42	42½
140⅞	115	7	US Gypsum pf	20	138	138	138	138
10⅛	4⅝	..	US Hoffman M	100	7	7	7	7¼
33	15½	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	800	21	20¼	20⅝	21
24	11	..	US Rubber	1200	18	17¼	17¼	17⅞
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pff	500	41⅜	39¾	39¾	41½
141	96⅝	2b	US Smelt R&M	3700	136½	134½	135	137
65	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
59⅞	31⅞	..	US Steel	12700	36⅛j	35¼	35⅝	35⅞
99½	77	2	US Steel pf	400	81⅝	81	81⅝	81⅛
46½	16⅞	..	Univ Pictures pf	50	26	26	26	..
3	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1	1	1	
31¾	14	..	Vanadium	1400	19½	19	19	19¾
5⅜	1⅞	..	Va-Caro Chem	800	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
			—W—					
8⅞	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Walworth	100	4	4	4	..
8¼	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	1300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
13⅜	5½	..	Warren Bros	400	8	7½	7½	8
31	13½	.50b	Warren F & P	200	17	17	17	
29½	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	1100	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28⅞
70	44½	7	W Penn El A	10	58	58	58	59⅞
105	78¾	6	W Penn Pw 6%	60	103	102	102	
6¼	1⅞	..	Westn Dairy P A	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
2⅛	½	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
17¼	7⅛	..	Westn Maryland	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
8½	2⅝	..	Westn Pacific	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17½	4⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	1100	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10½
66⅞	30⅞	..	Westn Union	1400	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛	38¾
36	15⅞	.50	Westing Air Br	200	18½	18½	18½	
47¼	27⅞	..	Westing Elec	3300	34¾	33¾	33⅞	34⅝
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Cnlor	500	22	22	22	22⅛
28½	15	..	While Motor	40	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
31½	21¼	2	While Rock	100	26½	26½	26½	..
5¾	2½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	4	4	4	4
9	4¾	..	Wilson & Co	800	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
26⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	1900	25¾	25	25	25¾
84½	53	5¼g	Wilson & C pf	200	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
54⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	2200	50⅛	49½	49½	50⅜
31⅞	13½	..	Worthgton Pump	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅜
53	34	..	Wor Pump A	40	37½	36¼	36¼	38
75	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	10	49	49	49	50¼
66⅛	54⅛	3¶	Wrigley	500	65⅛	65	65	..
			—Y—					
7¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4¼
47½	28		Yellow Truck pf	30	36	36	36	
22¾	13	.25b	Young Sp & W	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
33¾	12⅝	..	Youngstown	1400	18¼	17¾	18	18¼
			—Z—					
4¾	1⅞	..	Zenith Radio	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock.

U. S. Dollar Closes $5.06 3-16 to Pound

LONDON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 9-16 cent to the pound today, closing at $5.06 3-16 to the pound as compared with Saturday's final figure of $5.06¾. The opening was at $5.06⅛.

The French franc closed at 75.80 as compared with Saturday's quotation of 75.72 to the pound.

The price of bar gold declined one penny to 139 shillings, 4 pence, ($35.26) a fine ounce, and an amount valued at £415,000 ($2,100,418.75) was purchased.

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 4½ centimes today, closing at 14.985 francs (6.66 cents to the franc) as compared with last Saturday's unofficial close and today's opening of 14.94 francs (6.693 cents).

BERLIN, Aug. 27 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.48 marks (40.32 cents to the mark) as compared with the previous quotation of 2.479 marks.

Railway Operating Income for July

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Net railway operating income for July of roads reporting today included:

	1934	1933
Baltimore & Ohio	$1,116,003	$4,232,308
Santa Fe	3,154,719	2,836,275
Southern Railway	583,007	2,077,694
Missouri Pacific	648,935	1,433,163
Great Northern	1,244,967	1,581,184
Chicago & N. Western	551,836	1,803,307
Texas & Pacific	409,036	374,785
Burlington	1,570,050	2,215,867
Virginian	524,896	592,640
Louisville & Nashville	524,492	1,646,606
Illinois Central	813,618	1,871,366

Canadian Pulp and Paper 1933 Trade Off 9.01 P.C.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Gross production of the pulp and paper industry last year had a value of $123,415,492, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This was a decrease of 9.01 per cent from the value of $135,468,492 in 1932 and was just slightly over half of the gross production in the peak year of 1929 when the value was $243,674,246.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	13.14	13.16	13.09	13.09	—.11
December	13.30	13.32	13.25	13.25	—.10
January	13.34	13.34	13.29	13.29	—.11
March	13.42	13.45	13.36	13.36	—.04
May	13.52	13.53	13.44	13.44	—.13
July	13.60	13.61	13.51	13.51	—.14

Spots 13.25, off 25 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.88	6.89	6.86	6.87	—.06
December	6.85	6.85	6.82	6.82	—.06
January	6.86	6.86	6.83	6.84	—.06
March	6.86	6.87	6.83	6.84	—.06
May	6.84	6.86	6.83	6.83	—.06

Tone at close steady.

FINS

Canadian National Railway

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (AP)—An increase of $710,679 in gross operating revenues for July, 1934, as compared with July, 1933, is shown in the monthly statement of operating expenses and net revenue of the Canadian National Railways. For the seven months of the calendar year to July 1, gross operating revenues were $93,493,022, an increase of $12,732,555 over the revenues for the corresponding period of 1933.

Pennsylvania R. R. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports net operating income for July of $4,441,158, compared with $6,982,311 for the like month last year. Gross revenues totaled $28,985,514 for the month, compared with $30,375,407 in the 1933 period.

National Aviation Corp. Net

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—National Aviation Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $97,636 after charges and including profit on the sale of securities, compared with net loss of $479,253, including loss on the sale of securities in the first half of 1933.

Otis Steel Co. Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Otis Steel Company, it is announced, will pay Sept. 1, 1933, coupons on its 6 per cent sinking fund mortgage bonds on next Sept. 1. The last payment was made on June 18, 1934, when semiannual interest for March, 1933, was paid.

California Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—California crude oil production during the week ended Aug. 25 totaled 496,000 barrels daily, compared with 508,400 daily in the previous week.

Remington-Rand Co. Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Net sales of Remington-Rand Company in the second quarter ended June 30 amounted to $7,479,970, compared with $5,155,072 in the like quarter last year.

Unusually Good Business Enjoyed By Wholesalers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 27—Business in this city last week was termed "unusually good" by trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. A steadily increasing influx of visitors to the Century of Progress backed by heavy calls on local wholesalers kept most Chicago merchants in optimistic mood.

In the wholesale field, heavy advance purchases of Christmas holiday goods, with toys and gift wares the features, were one factor in spurring sales. Cotton and piece goods also moved well. The fear of a general textile strike, plus the merchant reactions to the government loans on cotton which make higher prices for finished merchandise seem inevitable, found retailers making sizable commitments. Bedding also reflected the same conditions.

Wholesalers operating in the South state that present reactions among retailers below the Mason and Dixon line are unusually satisfactory. In Kentucky, Georgia, Louisiana and other adjacent states, heavy rains and buoyant crops have the average consumer in a good buying mood.

Retailers in Chicago last week reported heavy sales. Tourists and other visiting vacationists helped the trade flow. In like fashion, the local hotels, traction companies and others affected by transient trade all reported larger demands.

The public utility world locally continues at an even pace. While there have been certain withdrawals of telephone service in down-state counties local subscriber applications continue steadily. Gas and electric output also continues ahead of a year ago.

Results of the new home rehabilitation campaign of the federal government are also beginning to be apparent. Lumber dealers and others in the building line expect marked improvement.

Factory activity in the Chicago area continues to mark time, the general feeling appearing to be that early September will find the trend again upward.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	1.03½	10.3⅝	1.02¼	1.02¼	—.01¾
December	1.04¾	1.04⅞	1.03	1.03	—.02
May	1.06½	1.06½	1.04⅞	1.05	—.01½

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.78⅞	.78⅞	.77¼	.77⅝	—.01⅜
December	.80¾	.80¾	.79	.79	—.01⅞
May	.83⅝	.83⅝	.81⅞	.82	—.01½

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.51¼	.51½	.50¾	.51	— ½
December	.51¾	.51	.50¾	.51¼	— ⅝
May	.53	.53	.52	.51½	—.01¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
September	.84½	.82⅝	.82⅝
December	.85⅝	.83¾	.83¾
May	.89½	.87½	.87½

Dividend Declarations

The M. A. Hanna Company declared an initial dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Sept. 5. The company has coal, iron and steel interests, but most of its revenue is derived from dividends on its holdings of securities, including a large block of National Steel Corporation common stock.

The Texon Oil & Land Company declared an extra dividend of 15 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, both payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Cotton Prices Easy

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The disposition of the cotton trade to await developments in connection with the showing of end-August crop reports, the outcome of the textile threat strike, or the reactions of the government loan offer on marketing policies in the South, was reflected by the action of the market again today. After opening lower in response to easy cables and reports of further rains in the western belt, the market held quiet within a comparatively quiet range. December contracts, after selling off to 13.26, rallied to 13.32, and was holding around 13.27 in the mid-afternoon market, when active months were about 7 to 8 points net lower.

To Handle Housing Loans

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Creation of a central coöperative agency to handle all housing modernization loans on behalf of New York City banks has been proposed by the Kings County Bankers' Association, which requested the New York Clearing House Association to take the initiative in forming such an agency. At the same time William K. Payne, liaison officer between the Federal Housing Administration and lending institutions, announces that banks in New York City and State have shown excellent coöperation with the FHA by extension of credit for various work.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug 27 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 3-19 lower.

	High	Low	Last
September	77.8	77.0	77.3b
October	78.3	77.8	78.1b
December	79.2	78.6	79.0b
March	81.1	81.1	80.1b

b—Bid.

Grain Prices Again Drop Off Sharply

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—A sharp recession of wheat prices today accompanied scattered liquidation that disclosed a weakness in the market's support. Other grains dropped in sympathy with wheat, corn stepping out of its recent rôle of stubborn resistance to selling pressure.

Favorable weather for harvesting and movement of the new Canadian crop with its consequent hedging sales were bearish influences in the trade. The Winnepeg market showed a decline that was reflected here. Liverpool's early upward trend was reversed before the close. Failure of frost predictions to materialize discouraged some bulls in the corn pit.

A report from the Canadian northwest indicating the recent frosts there had caused heavy damage to wheat quality in some sections had little effect on sentiment. The liquidation included both profit sales and stop loss orders.

Wheat lost 1½ to 2⅛ cents as compared with Saturday's finish, December new deliveries closing at $1.03-03⅛ a bushel. May options closed at $1.05-05⅛, and September new at $1.02¼-1⅜.

Corn dropped 1⅜ to 1⅞, December ending at 79-79⅛. Oats lost ½ to ¾, rye 1⅜ to 1½, and barley showed a range 1¼ down to ¼ up. Provisions were virtually unchanged.

Steel Ingot Output Declines 2.2 Points

NEW York, Aug. 27 (AP) — The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates steel ingot production during the current week at 19.1 per cent of capacity, a decline of 2.2 points. A month ago production was at the rate of 26.1 per cent.

The current figures are the lowest since the Institute began compiling production statistics on a weekly basis last fall.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; prices sag in renewed dullness.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary rails heavy.

Curb: Lower; trading quiet.

Foreign Exchanges: Weak; gold currencies react.

Cotton: Lower; rains in Texas; unfavorable textile outlook.

Sugar: Lower; disappointing spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak and dull.

Corn: Lower.

Cattle: 15-25 higher for best; top $10.50.

Hogs: 15-25 higher; top $7.75.

Foreign

London—With good business being transacted, gold mining shares, gilt-edge securities, oil stocks, and industrials were the firmest sections on the stock exchange today. Transatlantic issues, Argentine rails, and rubber shares improved to a lesser extent. The market closed firm.

Paris—A better undertone developed in a quiet session on the Bourse today wherein rentes advanced. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—On the basis of Adolf Hitler's and Dr. Schacht's speeches the Boerse registered an improved tone today. The firmness was sustained.

Hearn Department Stores

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—In an effort to speed recovery through the stimulation of trade, the Hearn Department Stores, Inc., will forego all profits, dividends and salaries to its owner-management, for one year beginning about Sept. 1, it was announced by Maurice Levin, president and sole owner of the store. Although Mr. Levin has never drawn a penny in salary or in expenses in the two years since he purchased the store, he has benefited from the profits.

Quebec Bond Issue

MONTREAL, Aug. 27 (AP)—Heads of the syndicate marketing the Quebec Government $10,000,000 bond issue at three per cent for five years announce the issue had been heavily oversubscribed and that the books were closed. The bond issue was awarded to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal and the Banque Canadienne Nationale at a price of 99.77. This represents a cost of 3.05 per cent to the Province.

Cotton Forwardings Smaller

NEW YORK, Aug 27—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in smaller volume last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 160,000 bales last week, compared with 265,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 536,000 bales, compared with 818,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Three Million Bales Smaller Cotton Output

Indicated World Production Tentatively Estimated at 22,367,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Reason for the continued strength of cotton prices is found in the estimated production of the world cotton crop this season, which is well below that of last season. The New York Cotton Exchange Service says:

"The indicated world production of all kinds of cotton in the current cotton season is 2,994,000 bales smaller than last season's crop. The indicated production of American cotton is 3,573,000 bales smaller than last season, while the crop of foreign cottons is estimated as 579,000 bales larger than last season. Increases are indicated in the production of cotton in India, China, Brazil, and in some of the smaller foreign cotton-producing countries.

"The indicated world supply of all growths of cotton for this season is 2,779,000 bales smaller than last season. The supply of American cotton is down 4,462,000 bales from last season, while the supply of foreign growths is 1,683,000 bales larger.

"We estimate the world production of all growths of cotton in the 1934-35 season very tentatively at 22,367,000 bales," says the Exchange Service, "as compared with 25,361,000 last season, 23,585,000 two seasons ago, and an average of 25,494,000 in the five seasons just prior to the beginning of the depression, that is, from 1924-25 through 1928-29.

"The indicated production of American cotton for this season is 9,142,000 bales, computed by converting the August crop estimate to running bales and making allowance for city crop accumulations. The indicated production of American cotton of 9,142,000 bales for this season compares with a production of 12,715,000 bales last season, 12,961,000 two seasons ago, and an average of 15,172,000 in the five seasons from 1924-25 through 1928-29.

"Preliminary advices indicate that commercial production of foreign growths this season will total approximately 13,225,000 bales of 478 pounds each, as compared with 12,646,000 last season, 10,624,000 two seasons ago, and a five-season predepression average of 10,322,000 bales."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver*	49½c	49½c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1@1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
60 to 90 days	⅜@¼	⅜@¼	⅝@½
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	⅞@¾
6 months	¾@⅝	¾@⅝	1⅛@1

London Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Short bills	⅞@1⅟₁₆	[illegible]	⅞@½
3 mos bills	¹⁵⁄₁₆@1	[illegible]	½
Bar silver	21⅟₁₆d	[illegible]1½d	18½d
Bar gold	139s 4d	13[illegible]s 5d	122s 6d

Boston Quotation

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Sofia	
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.06	$5.06⅞	$8.2397
Cables	5.06¼	5.07	8.2397
France—franc	.0667½	.0669½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2379	.2383	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3309	.3312	.3267
Italy—lira	.0820	.0871	.0891
Germany—mark	.3958	.3970	.4033
Holland—florin	.6872	.6877	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2615	.2615	.4537
Norway—krone	.2544	.2548	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2262	.2265	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1387	.1386	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0097½	.0096	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1925	.1925	.2383
'z'ch'via—crown	.0421	.0421	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0226	.0226	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.3025	.3025	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1910	.1910	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0464	.0464	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3925	.3925	*
Shanghai—dol	.3538	.3525	*
I dia—rupee	.3816	.3822	.6180
Japan—yen	.3013	.3015	.8440
Java—florin	.6904	.6916	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5906	.5963	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3374	.3393	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0843	.0840	.3025
Chile—peso	.1040	.1050	.2060
Peru—sol	.2310	.2310	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8190	.8175	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0294	1.03	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	..	.2795	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Tuesday	Year Ago
High	99.09	99.10	99.10	99.14	99.44	69.56
Low	99.08	99.08	99.06	99.04	99.28	68.34
Last	99.08	99.08	99.06	99.08	99.28	68.94

*High for 1934, 107.06. Low for 1934, 99.04.

*Since legal devaluation.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.52 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Aug. 24 was: Receipts $12,650,278, expenditures $20,296,591, balance $2,220,890,424, customs receipts for the month $17,891,639. Customs receipts for the fiscal year since July $455,297,807, expenditures $849,913,600 (including $439,003,265 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $394,615,793, gold assets $7,980,272,380.

Steel Industry's Operations Now at Low Point of Season

Predicts Failure Of NRA to Spread National Income

Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch Says Maldistribution Still Remains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Expressing conviction that the NRA would fail, because it did not reach the vital spots of economic distress, Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, former leader of the technocracy movement with Howard Scott, and professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University, said that overhead was taking too much out of national income as compared with production, in an address before the fourth economic conference of engineers at Johnsonburg, N. J.

"In the third year of the depression, 1932, the total national income distributed to the citizens of this country was over $48,000,000,000. This was $36,000,000,000 less than in 1929 but equal to that distributed in 1917. We lost as much ground in three years as we gained in the 12 years from 1917 to 1929.

Income Groups

"How did the different income groups compare in the shares they received of the national income in these 15 years? Those who derived incomes from interest, dividends and other ownership claims received 35½ per cent of the total national income each year throughout this whole period before and during the depression. Accordingly, all those who worked for salaries and wages received 64½ per cent of the total national income each year. This ratio has been nearly constant for the past 25 years.

"But certain very pronounced changes have taken place within the salary and wage group. This group consists of two classes, the producers of all goods and of the sources of power, transportation and communication, and the overhead class, which includes all those who work for the government, sell goods, work in banks and financial houses, and lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc. Farm owners are now grouped with the producers; all other property owners with the overhead. In 1917 the income of the producers was about 50 per cent of the total national income. The overhead group accordingly also received 50 per cent. In the next five years a decided change took place; the producers began to receive less and the overhead more until 1929, when the producers received slightly over 39 per cent and the overhead received 61 per cent. During the depression the producers got still less and in 1932 received only 32 per cent of the total national income while the overhead group received 68 per cent, or over twice as much as the producers.

National Overhead

In fact, the overhead on the national plant grew to 230 per cent on production in 1932. This means that in 1932 the overhead group received $2.30 for every dollar received by the producers. If we compare the incomes received by the overhead group with the loans and investments of commercial banks for the last 25 years we find the two surprisingly parallel. A big increase in both these items appeared in the period from 1918 to 1921. Apparently we learned through the Liberty Loan drive how to tap the savings of the people and drain this purchasing power into the channels of investment and speculation. More people flocked to employment in finance than ever before. From 1917 to 1932 the number of people who were employed in finance increased 600 per cent and their salary payments increased 1000 per cent, or 10 times.

In 1917 about 63 per cent of those employed were producers and only 37 per cent were in the overhead services. In 1932 only about 50 per cent were producers and 50 per cent were in the overhead group. Can this maladjustment in our national economy be corrected by the methods and procedures of the NRA? I am convinced that the NRA will fail and has failed to reach the vital spots of our economic distress. It does not get at the root of the distribution of the national income to workable proportions. This analysis of the national income shows that the overhead on the national plant has increased out of proportion to the increase in production. The NRA has done nothing toward reducing this overhead; in fact, its methods tend to increase it still more. Unless there is a basic change in its methods of working and in its theory of the national economy, it appears as if the NRA in its present form cannot relieve our economic distress.

Bondholders Face 55 P. C. Reduction in Real Income

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—A 55 per cent cut in real income is in prospect for bondholders generally during the next few years, even if there is no further dollar devaluation, says the Annalist in its current issue.

"Inflation produces a rise in prices and this in turn makes money less valuable," says the article. "If prices rise so that the owner of an investment fund has to pay twice as much for goods and services which he wishes to buy, his fund is worth half as much as it would have been had the rise in prices not taken place. He is in precisely the same position as if the price level had not changed and he had lost half his fund. If prices rise to levels five times as high as before, the investor's fund is worth only a fifth as much."

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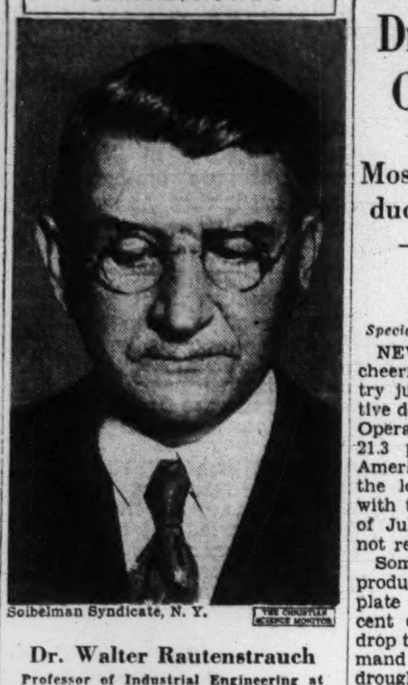
Criticizes NRA



Soibelman Syndicate, N. Y.

Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch

Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University and Former Leading Exponent of Technocracy

Seasonal Drop In Industrial Volume Checked

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Several business and statistical organizations are of the opinion that the seasonal decline in general business has gone its limit and that the next turn will be upward.

Standard Statistics says:

"The outbreak of labor unrest in various sections of the country, embracing a threatened general strike of some 800,000 workers in the textile trades, has overshadowed other business developments during the past week. While this situation, coupled with monetary and price uncertainties, has continued to restrict forward planning, there are indications that the seasonal decline in industrial volumes has about been checked.

"In fact, a slight upturn already has been noted in several of the lighter lines, and the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for August is estimated at 58.8, as compared with the preliminary estimate two weeks ago of 58.0 and the July figure of 81.6. Business sentiment also has been slightly improved by reports of a forthcoming reorganization of the NRA.

"Although retail and manufactured goods prices remain under pressure, spot quotations for numerous agricultural commodities have attained the best levels in several years. Heavy rainfalls likewise have relieved the situation somewhat in large portions of the drought area, but have arrived too late to aid this year's crops materially. Nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the adverse effects of the drought have been generally overestimated.

"On the whole, recent events have been somewhat more favorable than otherwise, thus suggesting that a seasonal fall rise, in the consumers' goods lines at least, may become evident shortly."

What Retail Trades Housing Plan Will Aid

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Several billion dollars will flow into the revitalization of the building trades and several million people will be reëmployed in construction and building material fields if the Administration's plans under the National Housing Act are successful, says Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in a statement today.

Such a huge sum will have a direct beneficial effect on business generally and therefore on purchasing power, he holds. "In fact, the circulation of money, if in this amount, will immeasurably benefit all industries—railroads, manufacturers, utilities, realtors and retailers."

Looking at the possible benefit of the increased purchasing power to the retailer, Mr. Sweitzer is of the opinion that interior and exterior renovation of homes as a result of the loans will stimulate certain departments in retail stores, such as the paint and papering departments. Remodeling loans for building additional rooms to houses will also directly benefit business by stimulating demand for homefurnishings, heat and electrical appliances, he points out.

Artificial Price Fixing Of Cuban Sugar Rumored

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 27 (U. P.)—New York advices that Cuba intended artificial price fixing for sugar under the United States quota were received with surprise here. The Government so far at least, has given no indication of such a plan.

Nothing has been heard of consideration being given to such a project, which sugar circles in New York understood included segregation of some of the Cuban quota, pending a price rise.

Semiofficial sources regarded such a proceeding as "extremely dangerous," even "perilous" in view of the reduction in preferential obtained.

Banco De Brazil Denies German-Brazilian Barter

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 27 (By U. P.)—The Banco de Brazil stated recently that European reports of a barter involving German railway material and Brazilian coffee were entirely without foundation.

Bank officials reiterated previous government announcements that there "has not occurred and will not occur any operations of direct exchange of products."

Steel Operations Drop to 21.3 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Most Active Lines of Production on the Decline——Scrap Very Quiet

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—It takes a cheerful observer of the steel industry just now to see much constructive development for the near future. Operations for last week were called 21.3 per cent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the lowest gait since March, 1933, with the exception of the first week of July, which week of course was not representative of conditions.

Some of the most active lines of production are on the decline. Tin plate production, which was 50 per cent during the week, is slated to drop to 40 per cent this week, the demand for cans for preserving drought-stricken cattle having been less than expected.

Of course some improvement in the volume of business after Labor Day is expected, but apparently few, if any, see any marked betterment for many weeks. Some close to the steel industry predict no marked betterment over the rest of the year. James A. Farrell, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, predicted a fall upturn in business generally and steel in particular upon his recent return from Europe.

Motor Outlook Uncertain

The automobile makers promise to be very deliberate in bringing out new models, and hence purchasing in volume for these models may not get under way until next year. However, during the last few days specifications on old contracts on the part of these steel consumers have been somewhat brisk so that districts making automobile steel have been more buoyant than other districts.

Prospects for purchasing on the part of the railroads are very poor at the moment. Only streamlined trains are in demand just now. Rail mills have completed rolling for 1934 delivery and no fresh purchasing of any consequence is expected before October. During the week the railroads have sold more steel than they have purchased.

The exporting of steel scrap is the only active phase of the steel industry. Heavy melting steel for export brings $6.50 to $8 a ton, loaded on ships at New York. Just now the best foreign markets are Italy and Poland, sales to Japan having diminished because of slower steel operations in that country. Those American firms which do a big export business have enlarged their personnel and increased their working forces.

Scrap Very Quiet

Iron and steel scrap is exceedingly quiet in the domestic market. With operations in the industry at around 20 per cent of capacity there is little incentive to buy. However, when the pace reaches 30 per cent of capacity it is expected that there will be quite a revival in buying.

Scrap prices are at the lowest levels of the year. Prices were unchanged over the last week.

A midsummer slump in bookings of structural steel is reported by the American Institute of Steel Construction, which reversed the improved trend of new business which had been recorded during the first half of 1934. July shipments, according to reports received by the institute, were approximately 59 per cent larger than for the like month last year.

Reports from 80 per cent of the industry indicate that the bookings during July were about 29 per cent less than the average monthly bookings during the previous six months, and 1 per cent less than for July, 1933.

Awards of fabricated structural steel and concrete reinforcing bars over the last week were unusually large, aggregating 35,000 tons. Virtually all of this involved work of a governmental nature. Among the principal inquiries are a few thousand tons for new piers on the Hudson River at New York.

Potential Demand For U. S. Stocks Abroad

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Huge sums are awaiting to be invested in American shares by foreign financial interests when the dollar is stabilized and the Federal Government withdraws all interference in private industry, it was learned from Arthur Wiesenberger of Distributors Group, Inc., on his return recently from abroad.

Mr. Wisenberger, who during a four months trip in which time he visited the leading banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and stock brokers of Italy, France, Switzerland, Holland and Great Britain, said that European investors in American securities were holding the smallest quantity of U. S. investments today since 1920.

"Money is actually burning in the pockets of large foreign investors, who are most anxious to turn to Wall Street investments because of the extremely low yield on stocks and bonds in their own countries," Mr. Wiesenberger declared in an interview.

Argentine Foreign Trade Increases Over 20 P. C.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (By U. P.)—Argentine foreign trade for the first seven months of 1934 showed an increase of more than 20 per cent over the like period of last year, it was announced yesterday.

The total of 1,432,983,000 paper pesos (480,000,000) marked a gain of 20.4 per cent, official figures revealed.

Imports increased 18.6 per cent, totaling 598,590,000 pesos, while exports jumped 21.7 per cent to 834,392,000 pesos.

Doubts That Decentralization Of Industry Is Very Practicable

President of Chicago Association of Commerce Gives Experience in Chicago—Those That Went Rural, Came Back, Sometimes Bankrupt

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—Decentralization of industry, through encouraging manufacturers to move from cities to semi-rural sections, is a plan which would have only limited possibilities and should not be considered in any general way, according to Mr. George W. Young, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In commenting on reports that President Roosevelt plans discussions of industrial decentralization, Mr. Young says that the 30 years' experience of his organization in studying industrial development does not indicate that too much hope should be lodged in such a movement, if it is expected to get any widespread results.

Plan Impracticable

"We do not mean to assert that no factory or no part of the production process of some large factory cannot be successfully maintained in rural or semirural areas," Mr. Young said, "but we do mean to insist that the number of industries in which this will be found economically practicable is relatively few, and that generally speaking there is no reason to hope that any movement, whether backed by the Federal Government, or any other group for the general decentralization of industry, will prove successful."

The location of industries where they are at the present time has not been as haphazard as many might believe, he said, declaring that there are very good reasons why they have sought the big cities, and that these reasons cannot be overlooked in the future location of industry.

"Some of the major factors, which are quite generally recognized," he said "are the availability and cost of assembling raw materials, the presence of an immediate large market and transportation facilities to reach other near-by markets, availability and cost of suitable plant facilities, availability and cost of power, and availability and cost of labor, considered together with skill and productivity of such labor. Housing and local transportation for workers, taxes, local and state regulations, school, educational and recreational facilities for workers, fire and police protection, cost of water, etc., are illustrative of other factors which have a bearing on the general problem.

Rural Factors Unfavorable

"Generally speaking, outside of mining and some of the basic industries, these major factors and many of the minor factors are not so favorable in rural and semirural areas. We have had too many experiences of Chicago plants moving to small towns and a few years later coming back to Chicago, if indeed they were fortunate to escape bankruptcy, to have any illusions about the general problem of decentralizing industry from large cities to the country.

"Greater cost of assembling raw materials, greater distance and expense in reaching markets, lower productivity and absence of skilled workers, higher accident rates, lack of adequate police and fire protection, absence of necessary transportation facilities, are just a few of the reasons why these experiments have proven failures."

As to the worker aspect, Mr. Young said that modern transportation is making it entirely possible for the employees and their families to live in the suburbs or country and still work in the city, so that there appears to be no reason why industry cannot continue to benefit from the urban advantages while at the same time the employees benefit from better rural living conditions.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Both the stock market and the bond market last week registered very creditable rallies, the stock market wiping out the losses since the latter part of July. Volume on the Stock Exchange continued very small, however, Monday registering the smallest trading since July 3, 1922, while bond trading, particularly in government issues, was extremely heavy.

No very clear reasons were assigned for the rise in stock prices. In the absence of tangible news, brokers explained the rise somewhat cynically as an "Angas boomlet."

The publication on Tuesday of a British-style pamphlet entitled "The Coming American Boom," by Major L. L. B. Angas caused an extraordinary amount of discussion in the Street. Brokers bought heavily of the issue, brought out by one of New York's smartest publishing houses, one brokerage house being said to have bought 3000 copies, presumably for free distribution among customers and prospects. The pamphlet is on sale on nearly all the news-stands in the financial district.

Wall Street takes "The Coming American Boom" with a large sprinkling of salt. Major Angas's reputation in Wall Street as a result of his shrewd prediction in 1926 of the rubber collapse, in 1931 of the boom in gold shares, and in 1933 of the April-July boom in the American stock market was considerably dimmed by his pamphlet last fall on "The Coming Collapse in Gold." That pamphlet was the first to obtain general circulation in the Street, and, however correct the prediction may have been as to Kaffirs, it has been lamentably wrong as to American and Canadian gold mining shares—so far.

Interest in Major Angas

Moreover last week's pamphlet was heavily dependent on certain academic theories of monetary control which have very little credence in Wall Street, certainly much less than in England or in Washington. The burden of Major Angas' thesis was that President Roosevelt has a definite recovery plan, that this plan calls first for monetary "reflation," and that certain official steps popularly called "priming the pump" are bound eventually to produce an automatic bullish reaction among American business men. Wall Street is familiar with these theories and, by and large, does not believe them. It does not believe that President Roosevelt has a definite recovery plan, it does not believe that an increase in federal reserve credit automatically results in an increase in member bank loans, and it does not believe that an increase in member bank loans or in "member bank net demand deposits" automatically results in an increase in prices or in business activity.

About all that it will accept in this theory is that somehow and some time the state of mind of the business community will turn really bullish, and that a strong condition of the Treasury, the reserve banks, and the leading private banks will reinforce this bullishness.

But the Street knows that it is often costly to be too skeptical. While it rejects Major Angas's elaborate logic it takes seriously his intuition. His hunch is that a big rally will start around Labor Day. The Street's hunch has been that no rally is in sight. Major Angas makes no mention of the elections. The Street has had them very much on its mind since the President's Green Bay speech. These contradictions give the Street cause to read Major Angas very carefully.

The anomaly of a simultaneous rise in the stock market and in the government bond market has a curious explanation. Toward the end of the week Secretary Morgenthau very carefully denied any inflationary tendencies on the part of the Administration. This, plus an unknown amount of Treasury support, is said to explain the strength in Government bonds. On the other hand, according to the theory, stock market traders interpret this conservative administration statement merely as a method of preparing the Government bond market for the Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 financing. The moss-backed rumor of an increase in the price of gold, reinforced by last week's heavy export of gold and import of silver, the fall of sterling in Paris and the rise of gold in the city of London to new high levels, is again said to be pushing traders into the purchase of equities.

Interest in Commodities

Further movement of gold out of the country and import of silver took place last week. For the first week since January 20, Reserve figures indicated that the country exported more gold than it imported. The small export trickle of about a million dollars of gold the previous week swelled last week to about six and a half million to France and a million and a half to Belgium. Meantime 400 tons of silver imported into New York on Thursday and 400 more contracted for in Liverpool brought the total of anticipated silver imports up to about 1000 tons—not much intrinsically as a currency factor but perhaps enough to have been partly responsible by suggestion for the strength in the stock market.

The growing importance of trading in government bonds was reflected in two news items in the week. The Stock Exchange doubled the physical space on its premises devoted to trading in United States obligations, taking over some of the space hitherto occupied by inactive stocks. And it announced that its security loan figures, published once a month, will hereafter contain a segregation of loans on government obligations from other loans on securities. The weekly Reserve figures on brokers' loans have in recent years come to be quite frequently distorted by loans on government securities, particularly on Treasury financing dates, and have to that extent given a slightly askew picture of the amount of borrowing for marginal trading on the Stock Exchange.

Interest in commodities among traders, brokers, and customers' men continued to grow. Customers' men who once talked glibly of General Motors and United Aircraft now talk glibly of wheat, corn, cottonseed oil and lard. Sugar and sugar shares were active during the middle of the week on the announcement of the new trade agreement with Cuba.

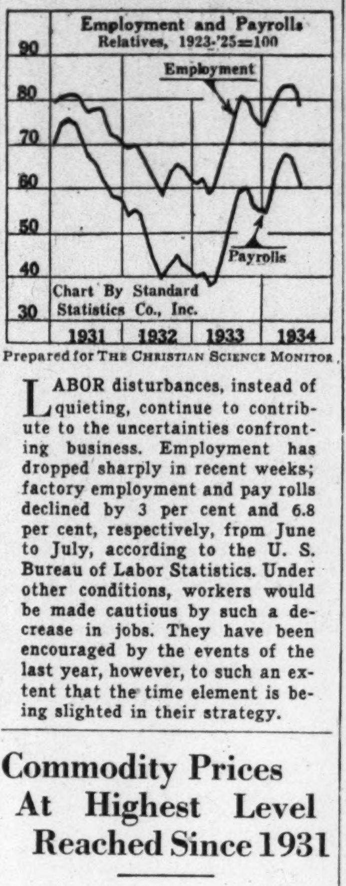
The sale by the RFC of $6,000,000 of bonds marked a new rôle which that organization may play in the financial markets. These bonds had been taken by the Public Works Administration as security for work-making loans. The bonds were then sold to the RFC, which has now sold them to the public. Proceeds will go back to the PWA to make more loans.

Brazil Seen as Key To Latin-American Trade Jam

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—"The Brazilian Ambassador Aranha, en route via Europe to Washington, will occupy an important place in negotiation of American reciprocity treaties due to follow the Cuban treaty, which slipped down the ways this week," Business Week declares in its current issue. "A Colombian treaty may precede the Brazilian one," the publication adds, "but actually a Brazilian agreement is the key log in the whole Latin-American trade jam which Washington hopes the new treaties will break.

Employment Sharply Off in Recent Weeks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LABOR disturbances, instead of quieting, continue to contribute to the uncertainties confronting business. Employment has dropped sharply in recent weeks; factory employment and pay rolls declined by 3 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively, from June to July, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Under other conditions, workers would be made cautious by such a decrease in jobs. They have been encouraged by the events of the last year, however, to such an extent that the time element is being slighted in their strategy.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Reached Since 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Wholesale commodity prices advanced last week to the highest level reached since February, 1931, according to an announcement made by the United States Department of Labor.

The bureau's index number recorded the third consecutive weekly advance and rose by nine-tenths of 1 per cent. The current advance places the wholesale price level at 76.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

The price increases were fairly well distributed. Of the 10 major groups of commodities included in the index, six registered an increase, three a decrease, and one, metals and metal products, remained at the previous week's level. The 'all commodities other than farm products and foods' group remained unchanged. Of the 47 sub-groups into which the items carried in the index are classified, 17 showed an advance, 24 remained at the previous week's level, and six showed a decline.

The present index is 1.3 per cent above the level of a month ago, when the index registered 75.1. It is nearly 9 per cent higher than the corresponding week of a year ago, when the index was 69.3 and 16½ per cent higher than two years ago, when a level of 65.4 was reached. The increase since the low of 1933, the week of March 4, when the index was 59.6, has been nearly 28 per cent.

As compared with the low point reached in 1933, every commodity group has shown material price advances. Farm products show a rise of 71½ per cent, textile products an advance of 40½ per cent, and foods an increase of nearly 40 per cent. As compared with the 1934 low point, all groups with the exception of hides and leather products have shown advances ranging from four-tenths of 1 per cent for textile products to 20 per cent for farm products.

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Farm Income 1.9 P. C. of Investment In 1933—4.2 P. C. Loss During 1932

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Revised estimates of 1933 farm income issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates farmers received a return of 1.9 per cent on their capital investment last year compared with a loss of 4.2 per cent in 1932.

Gross farm income for 1933 was estimated at $5,985,000,000, including the value of products used on the farm. An additional $271,000,000 was received in benefit payments by farmers who reduced production under the AAA, raising the total income to $6,256,000,000, compared with $5,331,000,000 in 1932.

Due to increased cost of machinery, tractors, automobiles and building repairs, operating expenditures last year were listed as $1,463,000,000 compared with $1,455,000,000 in 1932.

In 1933, farmers had $2,525,000,000 cash income left after deducting total production expenses of $2,737,000,000, which was an increase of $1,000 000,000 over 1932.

The total income available for return on capital and for the operators' labor and management in 1933 was $2.627,000,000. After deducting $2 261,000,000 as wages of operators and unpaid family labor there remained only $366,000,000 as return for capital and management. The net capital of farm operators totaled $19,079,000,000 last year.

Automobile Sales For August Hold Up Satisfactorily

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—Although some decline has been witnessed in retail automobile sales during August, it is doubtful if it has been more than the normal seasonal recession, says Standard Statistics. Generally speaking, retail automobile sales have held up satisfactorily. Indications are that the drought has not restricted sales to any important extent, as farmers have accounted for only a minor portion of total car sales in recent years.

Automobile production is expected to decline somewhat more rapidly than retail sales over the next two or three months, as manufacturers move to liquidate present abundant stocks in dealers' hands. Output for August probably will not exceed 225,000 cars and trucks, which would compare with 239,000 in August, 1933, and might be considerably lower than this should one or more of the large manufacturers close for a long week-end over Labor Day. September, and possibly October, production is expected to be appreciably smaller than August.

Boston Consolidated Gas Elects General Manager

E. M. Farnsworth Jr. has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to succeed Walter C. Beckjord, who has resigned to accept a position with the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, with offices in New York City.

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The Children's Page

The Ranger's Tree Planting Club

By **Jo Rumble**

CHAPTER III

EARLY the next morning the ranger's car came chugging around the lake and snorted to a stop in front of the Stoner cabin. Lights flickered in most of the kitchen windows; for the mothers had become interested that the boys wanted to plant a forest.

Several heads popped out of as many kitchen doors and the boys shouted: "Come to breakfast!"

"Thank you, I've had mine," the ranger answered.

The boys, bundled against the cold, soon dashed out of their cabins and piled into the cars.

There was a short, steep climb to the top of the mountain through a forest of tall, straight pines, that in the soft light of early morning looked like a fairyland. The birds were singing their greetings to a new day, and little bushy-tailed, gray squirrels were racing up and down the trees, busy about their breakfast.

The party soon reached the wide, paved highway, and drove along the "Rim of the World" looking down across the great valley of farms on one side, and into deep, shaded woods on the other.

Miles of Rugged Tree Trunks

Suddenly they drove into the blinding glare of the sun, hanging like a great ball of fire above the rim of the mountain. There were no trees to soften the light. The boys squinted and looked out over miles and miles of jagged tree trunks, burned black. Sharp, naked rocks had been washed clean by recent rains; rains that cut ugly gashes in the soil as the water poured down the hillside unchecked by roots and grass.

The cars stopped at one side of the road. The boys got out and took their shovels and bags of seed from the cars.

"Gee whiz! Was this ever a forest?" Edward asked.

"Yes, a forest of trees that were growing before Columbus first saw America," the ranger answered. "Trees whose branches had been tossed by the fury of storms; whose tops had been, sometimes, torn out; whose roots had drawn the moisture from deep in the earth when no rains fell; and whose branches had bent low under tons of snow and ice. Trees that battled for life through hundreds of years like mighty warriors; to be finally wiped out in a few swift hours by fire, their greatest enemy."

The boys were silent, looking out over the waste land and thinking of the mightiness of trees.

Mr. Stoner spoke quietly: "Shall we get to work?"

"We're ready!" Bobby cried. "This is where we give the mighty warriors a chance to get a new start."

"Yoo hoo! Here we come!" shouted Edward.

"Yoo hoo!" the boys took up the cry, joyfully

"Who is going to plant grass, who flowers, who shrubs, and who pines?" Bobby cried.

"I want to plant everything," Edward said. "Let every fellow plant a place of his own." The boys agreed.

Every boy was soon looking over his plot to be planted.

Copying the Arabs

"I think it would be a good idea to copy the Arabs," the forester said.

All the boys stopped to listen.

"One of the Canary Islands—the one nearest Africa, called Lanzarotte—is very much like a desert mountain; dry, sandy, and exposed to wind. The natives there are mostly Arab. They grow grapes, and build a little rock fence below each planting to keep the seed from blowing and drifting down the hill."

The boys caught the idea.

"Sure," cried Bobby. "We'll place little rock walls below our seeds to keep them from washing down the hill."

So the boys set to work gathering stones, and building little semicircular fences, or dams, about a foot high, and four or five feet long, below the places they were about to plant. When a boy finished a wall, he would dig holes just above it and plant several pinions in every hole. After covering the pine nuts, he would rake the soil well, and sow it with timothy grass and flower seeds. Then he would go over it once more, poking little holes and dropping manzanita seed into them.

At noon they ate lunch in the shade of the cars, for there were no trees, and looked over their work.

"I thought the Forest Service used airplanes to sow seed over these burned-off stretches," Mr. Stoner said.

"We do," the ranger replied. "But it is only partly satisfactory. On a hillside as steep as this, most of the seeds wash down into the valley below. The boys have done a better job by building the little stone fences. They have also learned that trees are valuable, and the joy of planting them; the joy of being a part of the great reforestation movement."

"How many trees can we plant before dark?" Edward asked.

"I think we'll knock off for today," the ranger answered. "You boys have done well. Go swimming this afternoon and I'll bring you back tomorrow, as many of you as wish to come."

"We all want to come!" Edward cried.

Forming the Club

The boys told their friends about the fun they were having, so the next day there were 22 of them and they had to have three cars.

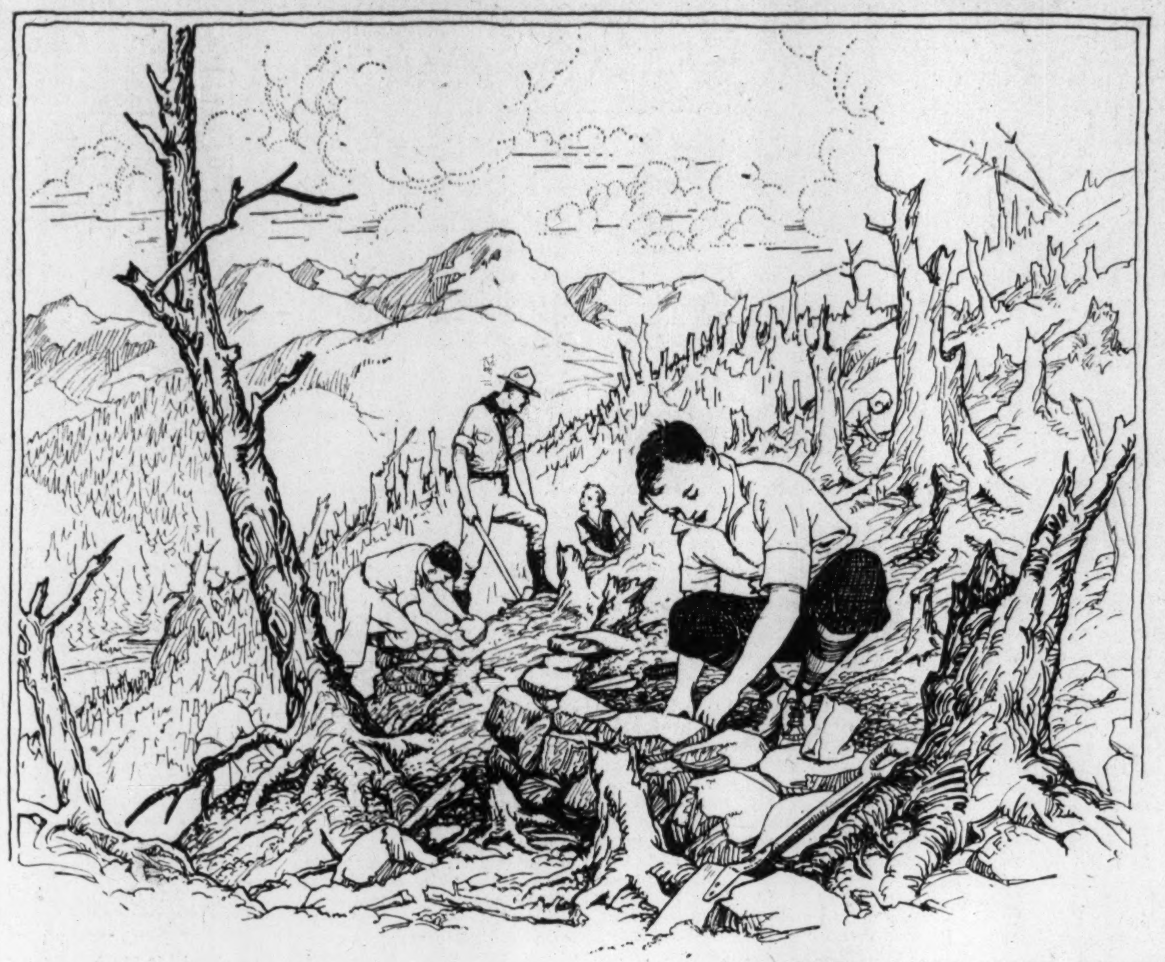
They planted every morning for a week and began calling themselves, "the tree planting club." They took great pride in their work as the planting spread farther out on the mountainside, day after day.

When the last day's work was done they stood looking it over and talking about how the mountainside would look when they were men.

"The trees will be higher than our heads, then," Bobby said

"And the squirrels will be here again, running up and down the trees," Edward cried. "And the fern and wild flowers will be spread thick over the ground and it will be beautiful again."

"Beautiful and useful to those of you who may be farmers in the valley below," the ranger said, "for without forests the land turns to desert."



Drawn by Lucy Rogers for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When a Boy Finished a Wall, He Would Dig Holes Just Above It and Plant Several Pinons in Every Hole.

A Forest Treasure Hunt

In each of the following sentences you will find the name of something to be found in a forest:

1. Mary has pennies for the class.
2. Why does a bee choose blue flowers?
3. Emma, please save me a piece of pie.
4. Was your scarf pin ever found?
5. Hello! custard for dessert again.
6. Soon you will own a car like Tom's.
7. You should strive to excel, Martha.
8. When will you go to Akron?
9. George has honey for sale now.
10. Is the juice dark or light?

Teller Pencils

"I WISH," said Ernest, digging his bare toe deep into the uncut lawn, "that I had a tent like Hoye has. And was old enough to be a Boy Scout like Tom is—and camp out like—"

But just then he heard Jack's whistle from the street, and off he went, without another thought of the lawn that he had been asked to mow the day before Daddy came home.

Although Daddy was doing gratefully whatsoever his hand found to do, somehow or other it seemed easier for Ernest to "forget" or to make excuses for not doing many things about the home.

A few days later, Mother had a suggestion to make.

"Let's try this game instead of so much wishing," she said, handing both Ernest and Seeley little notebooks, and new shiny pencils with gilt letters spelling their names.

"These are bank books and you are to write down all the good that comes to you as withdrawals. All the good you do for others is credited to you as deposits, deposits in the 'Universal Bank of Good.'"

Both boys were familiar with banks and bank words, so they readily caught the thought underlying the game.

"And these pencils are the bank tellers!" laughed Seeley, who was very fond of making believe about everything. (That was one reason it took him so long to get things done sometimes, too!)

Slips of paper, clipped to each little book, served as reminders of duties to be done. The books and pencils were put where the boys would see them many times a day. So it was easy to remember about the new game, and the boys played the game fairly.

After a while the "deposits" began to show up very well, but it seemed as if the more deposits they put down, or entered in the books, the more "withdrawals" the tellers had to include!

In other words, as Ernest said to Seeley one day, "Seems as if the more we do for folks the more we have done for us"—which wasn't a new discovery after all, as they very well knew. And they really had more fun in their playtime, for when they played there were no unfinished duties ready to cause interruptions!

"Whatever is that?" exclaimed Ernest, his big blue eyes shining with excitement, as Grandad carried a big, bulging bundle done up in an old blanket, and dropped it on the lawn.

"Well, I'll tell you, boys," said Grandad, his brown eyes twinkling merrily. "After I had looked over those bank books of yours the other day, I went home and began to see if there were not some good deeds *I* had left undone. And I started cleaning out the garage. . . ."

Both boys were down on their knees by this time, for they had an idea of what was in the blanket. "Whoopee!" shouted Ernest, "It's the tent you had for your trip!"

"It's bigger than Hoye's," said Seeley, just as happily, "and it will hold six boys anyway!"

Daddy came in just then, and everybody helped set up the big tent against the side of the garage, so what was intended to cover the car now made an extra piece of roof. Here the boys put a table and some benches for games and "sometimes to eat," they planned.

That night six boys rolled up in blankets and settled down for camping out. Daddy came out for a final look-over, and to say good night to the campers.

"Say, Dad," said Ernest, shoving the airedale's nose away from his pillow where Watch had elected to sleep, "I think that bank-book idea was a splendid one."

A chorus of agreement went up from other blanket-wrapped figures in the starlight, and Daddy answered, "I thought you would I do, too! It works just as well for me, I find."

"Do *you* do it?"

"Maybe I don't keep an actual book," admitted Daddy, "but I make sure that my deposits are in good shape anyhow."

And that's all there is to it, really!

V. S. M.

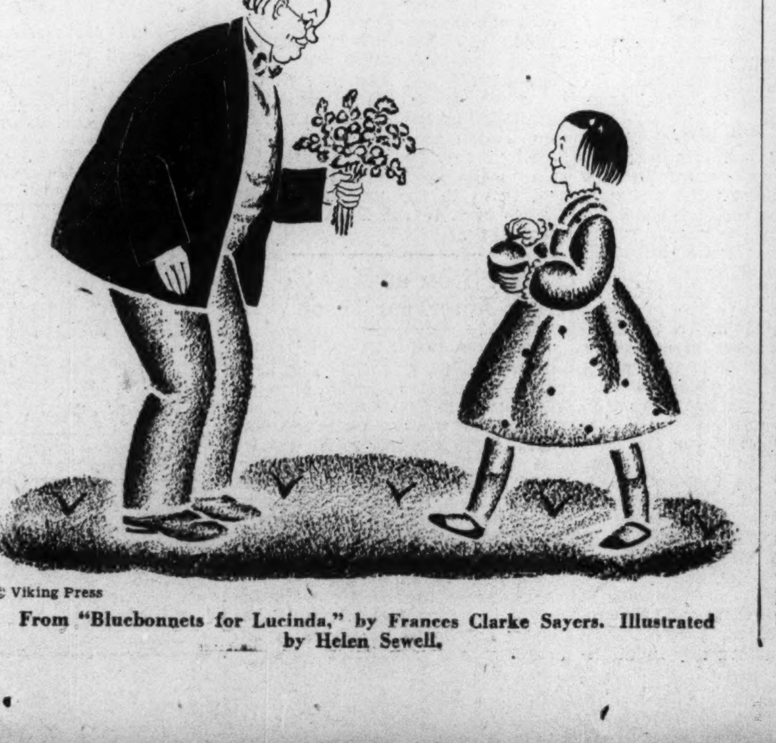
Cowbird and Skate

Sometime you may have seen a tiny yellow warbler feeding its little ones. And perhaps among those bird babies you saw a drab-colored bird much larger than the others. This plain-looking bird is a young cowbird who will leave the warblers just as soon as it has learned to fly.

Cowbirds are feathered tramps, having no homes of their own and no family to take care of. The cowbird does not build a nest for itself, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. It chooses the nests of birds smaller than itself, and seems to like the tiny warblers' nests best of all. These beautiful little birds work long hours in their task of feeding an extra large family.

Away down deep in the bottom of the ocean is another sort of tramp who doesn't want to be bothered with bringing up a family. This ocean tramp is a fish called the skate. When nesting time comes, the skate lays a dozen eggs, each one in a tiny brown sack. The sack looks like the cellophane which you see around parcels in the shops. The skate picks up the sacks in its mouth and swims off to call on its friends and neighbors. Wherever the skate finds a nest left unguarded by the parent fish, it leaves an egg sack.

You really would think that the father or mother fish would throw out this strange bundle which they find on their return to their nest. But they keep it, and after a while a little skate hatches out. Like the young cowbird, the young skate soon leaves the fish which took such good care of it while it was tiny.



© Viking Press

From "Bluebonnets for Lucinda," by Frances Clarke Sayers. Illustrated by Helen Sewell.

The Song of the Books

By **the Piper**

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes
so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steed, each child may
choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

The Stray Child: Robert Joyce. E. P. Dutton & Co. Illustrated.

YOU'VE often heard stories, I'm sure, of little boys and girls who find a stray cat or dog somewhere and bring it home. Perhaps they put it in a closet while they beg the grown-ups to let them keep it, promising that it will behave well and can do tricks and will be ever so nice to have around. Then at last the grown-ups say, "Well, yes, it can stay."

But here is a book where the story is just the other way around.

Three little cats, William, Eugene and Pansy Face, are walking home from school with their report cards, when they find a stray child. "Nice boy, pretty boy, boy, boy Come boy," they say, patting it and persuading it to come along with them. Each little cat has a penny, so they go to the store and buy one penny's worth of hamburger, one penny's worth of catnip, and one penny's worth of child ration so all can have something to eat. Then they go home.

They wash the child's face and lick his hair so Mother will be sure to like it, which she does, saying it may stay if Grandpa approves. In two minutes when Grandpa arrives home on the trolley he is so delighted with the A's on the little cats' report cards that he grants them a wish—and, of course, they wish to have the stray child stay. So the cats sit down to supper and Mother saves a little something by the stove for the child.

Children who like animals should have great fun with this quite absurd and very amusing tale. The author has made black and white drawings on almost every page and the book has the new spiral binding: two points which will interest children before the words are read.

Bluebonnets for Lucinda: Frances Clarke Sayers. Illustrated by Helen Sewell. The Viking Press. $1.

Childhood's Americana reaches into Texas with this new and most exchanting book.

"Bluebonnets for Lucinda" is the story of a little girl who lived on Oleander Island in the Gulf of Mexico, and had as her two especial treasures a cat named Barnacle and a music box. But Lucinda had never seen bluebonnets growing. Even though everyone in Texas knew and loved the little blue flower that covered the dark earth with a surge of color, Lucinda had not seen a single bluebonnet.

Then her good friends, Herr and Frau Geranium, moved to the mainland, and one day a letter came from them saying Lucinda must come and visit them, for the bluebonnets were in bloom. So off Lucinda went with Barnacle and the music box and, while visiting her friends, she not only saw bluebonnets but had some exciting adventures with a flock of geese, as well!

Frances Clarke Sayers, who knows Texas well, has written as charming a tale as I have ever read. She has made the background friendly and beautiful, and those children for whom "Bluebonnets" is an introduction to Texas will have a warm feeling for Lucinda's State. Helen Sewell's illustrations are well known to young readers. In this book she has made Lucinda, the jolly Geraniums, sturdy Barnacle and the geese into characters especially lovable.

Rowena, Teena, Tot, and The Blackberries: Fannie Burgheim Blumberg. Illustrated by Mary Grosjean. Albert Whitman & Co. $1.

This story book has been especially made for tiny children who love many pictures.

Rowena, Teena and Tot are three little pickaninnies who went to visit their Grandmammy. One day Grandmammy said they would go berry picking, so the three little girls got their sunbonnets and pails and drove in the surrey to the berry patch. But it was hot and Rowena, Teena and Tot soon got so sleepy that Grandmammy told them to go back to the surrey and have a little sleep. Teena and Tot soon were dreaming, but Rowena wanted to try driving Rosie, the old horse, so she untied the rope that held her and soon they went spinning down the lane. About what happened then you must read for yourselves.

This is another book in which author and artist have combined to produce something very appealing. From the plaid-backed cover to the many gay drawings of the three little pickaninnies, there is plenty to amuse and delight a small child.

The Good Friends: Margery Bianco. Illustrated by Grace Paull. The Viking Press. $1.75.

Mary, staying in the country with her grandmother, was very concerned when she heard that some animals were living all alone at a neighboring farm. The animals belonged to Mr. Hicks, but he had had to go away, and they had been alone for nearly five weeks. Mary decided to go and call on them one day, so her grandmother gave her some of the apple pies she had made and Mary started out, buttoning her coat tight about her as the wind was cold.

When she got to Mr. Hicks's farm there were the animals—Fanny and Billy, the horses; Rhoda, the cow; Rosie, the goat; the dogs, Foster and Rufus, and the cats, Mr. and Mrs. Happy—all living snugly together in the house! From then on the story becomes full of the most delicious absurdities that any child who likes humor (and animals) could wish for. For the animals talk and act just like people, and agree to do everything Mary tells them to do, so that they may stay together until Mr. Hicks returns.

Margery Bianco lives on a farm in New England and because she loves animals she has been able to write a delightful story about what they would say and do if they could talk to us. Grace Paull, who also lives on a farm in the summer, has got real feeling into her lithographs of the various animals. The book has a happy, helpful tone throughout and for children under 12 should prove a pleasant reading adventure.

"A Wild Jack Hare"

By **Ivy Scott Rogers**

JACK HARE was born in a bracken plantation. He shared a hollow in the ground with two brothers and two sisters, but in them he was not at all interested. It was a beautiful blue star, twinkling at him from a long, long way above his tiny head, that took up all his attention. This star played Peep-Bo, for a leafy frond waved gently to and fro as the night air rippled into a breeze and whispered among the bracken. It was Sirius, the Dog Star, following hard on the heels of Orion.

For a very short time Jack Hare played about the region of the bracken plantation, sometimes with a brother or sister, but more often than not alone. Then he obeyed his tribal instinct, and went off to lead a wandering, solitary life, and none of his family seemed to notice his departure. In the stillness of a purple night, when nodding harebells rang tender melodies under the moon, when every glistening dewdrop seemed to strike a note of crystal music, he went off in search of adventure.

Through long summer days Jack Hare slumbered peacefully, and in the warm, moon-bathed nights he ranged the fieldways, seeking the food he liked best. It was while he was exploring the possibilities of a kitchen garden one early morning that something happened. Thrusting his sensitive head into a clump of young lettuces, he began nibbling away very heartily when suddenly, with a jerk, one leg was caught in a noose. Jack Hare struggled violently, but the more he pulled the tighter the noose became.

Jenny, the Farmer's Daughter

It was the farmer's little daughter Jenny who discovered him at last, and being used to animals she quickly freed the poor hare, and lifting him up in her arms carried him to a big, roomy hutch where, to his dismay, she left him on a sweet-smelling bed of hay

Poor Jack Hare! He was terrified beyond belief at the sudden turn of events. He longed for the freedom of the fields, and the bracken-clad slopes, and bounded about within the confines of the hutch till in sheer weariness he was obliged to settle down in a far corner, where he finally went to sleep.

At first he would not eat the lettuce and carrots which Jenny brought, but eventually hunger got the better of him, and he even suffered his long ears to be tickled, though he did not at all appreciate this attempt to win his confidence. He had known the joys of freedom, and how could he be content to jump wearily about within the four walls of a hutch?

Jenny, for her part, could not understand why Jack Hare refused to be tamed. Sometimes she carried him to the chicken runs, when the chickens were away foraging, and setting him on the ground watched him leap among the straw and hide himself.

Summer passed into autumn. The mornings saw the world silvered with myriads of silken cables, which mapped out the aerial wanderings of the gossamer spiders. The willow wren sang the song of the waning fall. The robin, on his favorite twig, trilled his sad-sweet recitative.

Homesick Jack

At night the barking of a fox in the woods, the honking of geese flying in V-shaped formation high up in the heavens, and the cry of the owl made Jack Hare move restlessly in his hutch, a victim to homesickness and unutterable loneliness. Every living thing seemed to be free except his own unhappy self.

One morning, as he sat dozing in a corner, he heard the latch rattle and saw a small girl gazing wonderingly at him. Jenny's cousin, Mary, lived in a town, and the creatures of the farm were a never failing source of wonder and delight to her.

Having arrived at Cuckoo Hill Farm the night before, she had stolen a march on Jenny, and had crept down very early to explore the byres and barns, for she knew they always held fascinating things

Jack Hare watched her with languid interest as she opened his door. The next moment a pair of gentle, though awkward hands, were pulling him out. In Mary's arms he shivered miserably, for he only felt safe with Jenny He knew she was always kind, but this small girl was a stranger. What was she going to do with him? In a sudden panic he leaped from her arms, his powerful hind legs thrusting her backward. The next moment he was off and away.

There was great distress at Cuckoo Hill Farm when Mary, all unskilled in the handling of furry folks, told how Jack Hare had escaped. But because Jenny really loved animals she could not long grudge the hare his liberty She realized that what the poet Cowper wrote about his own pet had been her experience:

> Though nursed with tender care,
> And to domestic bounds confined
> He was still a wild Jack Hare,

and as "a wild Jack Hare" he could only be happy in the freedom of the fields and the great open spaces.

Fun For All

The group is seated around a table or in a circle, and one is chosen to start the game.

She begins by saying, "I put in my grandmother's trunk—and here names an object, that begins with the letter A.

The player to the left of the starter takes his turn and repeats what the starter has said and adds an object whose first letter is B. The next person on the left repeats what the first two have said and adds an object beginning with C. And so the game continues around the circle and through the alphabet until somone fails to repeat all that has been said.

If a player fails to repeat everything said before the count of 25 by the leader, he is dropped from the game. The object of the game is to see who has the best memory, and can remain in the game to the last. To illustrate:

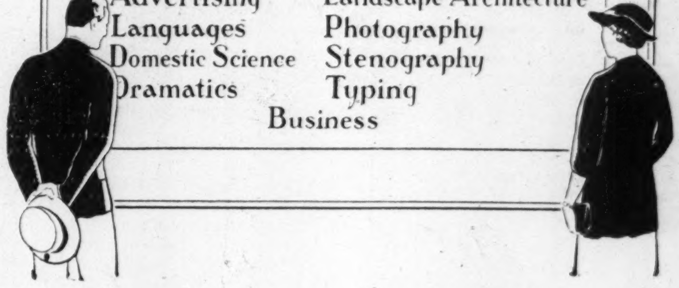
Starter: "I put in my grandmother's trunk an apple."

Second Player: "I put in my grandmother's trunk an apple and a button."

Third Player: "I put in my grandmother's trunk an apple, a button and a chimpanzee."

Fourth Player: "I put in my grandmother's trunk an apple, a button, a chimpanzee and a dill pickle," etc., etc.

Naming grotesque objects will make the group laugh and add spice to the game.



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Write these schools and they will gladly send you available booklets. After reading these booklets, you will be better able to decide which courses are most suited to your needs.

School advertisements are published each Tuesday and Saturday on the Progress in Education Page.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-218m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Diamond jubilee of	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	oil industry	Cleveland game	Organ Tones
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch.	Rafter Riders	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Male quartet	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Three X Sisters	Evening Tattler:	News Service	Balalaika orch.
6:15	Baseball résumé	skits; music	Scores; news review	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Features; news	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Uncle Bob Sher-	Double quartet
7:00	Vocal soloist	Bye Family Ens.	wood; circus band	Baseball; news
7:15	Sketch; news; songs	Gene and Glenn	Nick Lucas; orch.	Local dance music
7:30	Jesters; male trio	Aft'r Dinner Revue:	Song Album	Market outlook
7:45	Frank Buck	soloists; drama	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Kate Smith; orch.	Studio speakers
8:15	dance orchestra	Orch.; soloist	'From Old Vienna'	Melody Cruisers
8:30	King's Guard Quartet	Gladys Swarthout;	"Raffles, the Ama-	ERA Civic Chorus
8:45	Political talk	soloists; orch.	teur Cracksman".	recital program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Evan Evans; orch.	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Roy Helton, talk	Organ; soloist
9:30	"The Modern Widow,"	Joe Cook; soloists;	Georgie Price; trio	Soloist; orch.
9:45	network sketch	vocal trio; orch.	pianist; orchestra	Baseball; news
10:00	NBC Concert Orches-	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	tra, Frank Black, con.	soloist; orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Hazel Arth; orch.	Musical program	Concert ensemble	Leisure League of
10:45	Political discussion	Italian band	Rhymesters; scores	America concert
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	News Service	CBS soloist
11:15	Don Bestor's Orch	NBC dance music	Glen Gray and	Sign off
11:30	Shep Fields and his	Carl Hoff and his	Casa Loma Orch.	
11:45	dance orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert program.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Spotlighting Municipal Affairs, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
3:00 WBZ, ERA Civic Orchestra concert program, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:15 WEEI, Annual meeting of American Bar Association; talk, Earle W. Evans.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra; guest conductor on podium.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:00 WEEI, Description of salmon run and canning operations, Washington.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "A New Deal in Local Government": "Housing and Slum Clearing."
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, George Givot, dialect comedian; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Isidor Philipp, pianist-composer, guest artist.
9:30 WEEI, "Drake's Folly," historical dramatization of oil industry.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Friml's "The White Eagle," Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay and other soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
10:30 WBZ, Annual meeting of the American Bar Association; "Case Law," Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin, British legal expert, introduced by Silas Strawn.
10:30 WAAB, "Melodic Strings," concert program from Toronto, Ont.
11:00 WAAB, "The Party Issues": political discussion from Washington, D. C.

New Deal Has Failed To Win Prosperity, Socialist Charges

GROTON POINT, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas sounded a warning Saturday against the inroads of some form of Fascism in the United States, asserting it is time "we got together."

"We either go ahead or slip back, and if we go on as we are, the country will be worse off the rest of the century than it was the first third and that was bad enough," the Socialist leader said in an address before his party's congressional nominating convention here.

Speaking on "Has the New Deal Failed?" Mr. Thomas said, "You can judge for yourself."

"We still have over 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States, and according to figures by Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in July, the jobless were reduced a little over 3 per cent and wages a little over 6 per cent.

"This doesn't seem like much success.

"If scarcity makes for prosperity, then the farmers are well off as the drought has given them plenty."

In New York City, the speaker said, one out of every 10 persons is on relief.

"Some of the chief advocates of the NRA today are business men, influential ones who are using the codes to fix prices."

Referring to General Johnson, Mr. Thomas said, "He's merely a picturesque bluffer."

"The New Deal has proved that it can't change things, and the degree of recovery or the lack of it is about the same in all countries despite the system used to give it impetus."

Four-Day Week Planned In Connecticut Mills

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 27 (AP)—The carpet mills of this town will go on a four-day week after tomorrow, according to notices posted Saturday. Employees are of opinion that the upheaval in the textile mills throughout the country is responsible. Operators claim it is due to the falling off of trade.

With approach of Sept. 1, the last day called for a walkout of all textile mills, the possible effect here is attracting wide interest. It is anticipated that only a sympathetic strike will call out the 2600 hands here.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS
OF THE BETTER TYPE

90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
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209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

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811 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $45
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2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

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BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive apartment of 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, overlooking Beacon St. 57 Mason Terrace. Asp 2276.

PHILADELPHIA, 2030 Tioga Street—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; business women preferred; newly decorated; convenient train and trolley.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Newly remodeled upper 5-room apartment, all conveniences; desirable location; near trains and trolleys; oil heat and continuous hot water provided; adults; references required. Tel. Parkway 0790.

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FOR SALE—Pastel pictures and drawings, landscapes and sea scenes, etc.; tuition given; moderate terms. WILLIAM MILLER, 212½ Lock St. S., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—September is lovely at our farm in the hills, sunny crisp days, cool nights, cheery fires at evening; refined guests desired; splendid food; fall rates $15-$18; folder. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS 239 East 60th St., New York City.

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REFINED elderly lady, living in Holden, wishes to share home with refined woman, each to provide and prepare her meals. N. L. S. Box 584, Worcester, Mass.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE R. STEVES 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District Boston Mass Tel TALBOT 2400

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Established 1876
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EXPERT PERMANENT WAVING
Moderate Prices
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Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing
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Full Line of Fresh Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

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"The Best, Always"

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Quality Groceries and Courteous
Attention Await You.
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BROWN BREAD
Ready Saturday Noon
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131 LISBON STREET
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(Continued)

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Fitted by men who thoroughly understand proper shoe fitting. Bring your shoe problems to us.
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13 LISBON STREET

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in foods for the party or the every-day wants.
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
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Attention of Summer
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Your favorite hosiery — NoMend and Hosiery "As You Like It" sold exclusively at Owen, Moore's in Portland. Vanity Fair Underwear and many other famous makes of fine Ladies' Garments.
Owen, Moore & Co.
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Langley's
J. G. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

BOWMAN'S TAVERN
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7 A. M.-8 P. M. except Sunday

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Anthracite Coal
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Chapman Arcade 84 Commercial Street Union Wharf

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CONCORD

JACKMAN & LANG
Insurance
of All Kinds
2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Seamen's Electric Shop
KELVINATOR and GRUNOW
Electric Refrigerators
We invite you to visit us at our new location
28 PLEASANT STREET

Dunbar's Drapery Shop
12 SCHOOL STREET CONCORD, N. H.
Draperies
Distinctly Different

Harvard Shoe Repairing and Shine Parlor
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
13 N. MAIN ST. Tel. 432-M

Grade A Milk
from EDGARSTONE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Do as the Parisienne does!
Wear
sleek, smooth tailored
slips for costume perfection.
HARRY G. EMMONS

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COAL
COMPANY
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Nute B. Flanders, Mgr.

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FRESH MACKEREL are Here—
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29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

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Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
HOME-MADE CANDY
Visit
THE GRANITE STATE CANDY
SHOPPE
13 WARREN STREET Concord, N. H

WEST CONCORD LAUNDRY
A Complete Laundry Service
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The FRIENDLY SHOP
First Showing
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from $2.95 up
69 NORTH STATE STREET Phone 1816

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36 NORTH MAIN STREET
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at Lower Prices

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FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
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SMARTER CLOTHES for SMARTER WOMEN for a SMARTER SEASON!

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A Full Line of
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WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
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TRY
DAERIS TEA ROOM
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and CANDY SHOP
For Delicious Food and Candy

HOT WEATHER CLOTHES
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ZENITH RADIOS
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SUMMER FURNITURE
Largest and most complete showing of up-to-date Summer Furniture in northern New England.
We make a specialty of furnishing summer hotels and summer homes of all descriptions.
Price, quality and satisfaction at all times.
Lougee-Robinson Co.
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ARMAND'S COTY'S LENTHERIC
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ESTABLISHED 1895
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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THE LEAVITT CO.
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We're all ready with the
Smartest School Clothes
Everything from kindergarten "woolies" to "big-girl" tub frocks and junior's tweed knickers. Mothers count on us for an all-around assortment of gay, youthful clothes at the lowest prices.

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PLANNED CHARM!
Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
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Pasteurized and Raw Milk.
Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

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Eat More Fish
69 Manchester Street
Phones 11 and 12

Our expert workmen will gladly give you an estimate on what your car needs to have it in first-class running order.
Proper Oiling and Greasing on All Makes of Cars
BROWN'S GARAGE

A lovely assortment of cremes to make you look your best.
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Fascinating
Silk and Wool for
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Personal Shopping Service
Mrs. Roscoe Chipman Phone 4356-J

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(Continued)

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A. A. MOONEY
Central and Franklin Streets

Look to Our Direct Hits
for the complete dress fashion story for fall
You will delight in the new fall fashions displayed in our windows—but step in and we will gladly show you many others. This will help you to appreciate the unusualness and charm of these fall goods.
PARISEAU'S INC.

MONEY TO LEND
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Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
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YOUR PAN-SCOURING DAYS ARE ENDED, when an Electric Range is installed in your kitchen. Clean, cool electricity is a most efficient cook—doing all the tiring, uninteresting kitchen work, and leaving the housewife free for more pleasant tasks.
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Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1261 683 SECOND STREET

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Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
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It Is Now Time
to order your
COAL and COKE
C. E. Walker & Co.
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Hardware, Cutlery and Woodenware
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Sole Agents for *Coldwell Lawn Mowers*
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Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES STREET

anton's
Newport's Finest Beauty Salon
222 BELLEVUE AVENUE

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THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
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CONFECTIONERY STORE
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Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

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Typewriters Sold, Exchanged, Repaired
Office Supplies
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Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
ISLAND CREAMERY
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Offices:
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Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

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INTERWOVEN SOCKS
208 THAMES ST. Phone 46

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Third and Marsh Sts. Tel. 2796

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20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

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Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils
Telephone 375
515 THAMES STREET
William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

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KING-McLEOD CO
Where Newport Goes a'Shopping

The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES ST.

The New Low Gas Rate Saves Money for the User of an Automatic Gas Water Heater
The Newport Gas Light Company
Continuous Service Since 1853

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Telephone Gaspee 7373

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Optometrists and Opticians
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FORTIPHONE
aid to hearing
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Pure Grade A Raw Milk
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

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China and Glassware
Many new and attractive patterns in Luncheon and Tea Sets reasonably priced. Also Ovenware, with black and white decoration. Attractive and useful gifts
At the Paint and China Store
A. F. ROBERTS, 116 MAIN STREET

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

A pleasant pause in a journey is a stop at
HILL HOME INN
for one of those famous dinners. Delicious food. Cool and restful atmosphere. Modern, attractive rooms.
A. L. HAMILTON, *Proprietor*

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

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THE NEW
FALL FROCKS
Featured at $10.95
NACHMAN'S

East Side Service Station
Shell Gas and Oil
Phone 2060 1419 25th Street
Prompt Road Service
I. E. BANE, Prop.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
Try Our Delicious Soft Drinks and Ice Cream
We Sell Bellamy's

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Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 Market Street
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

2 NEW Campbell's SOUPS
WEST END MARKET
117 N. Robinson Dial 59149

CROWDER'S SERVICE STATION
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Pennzoil and Quaker State Oils
Lubricating, Washing, Simonizing
Waxing and Polishing
1200 WEST MAIN Dial 5-6086

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Incorporated
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

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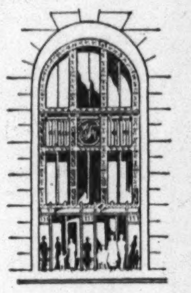

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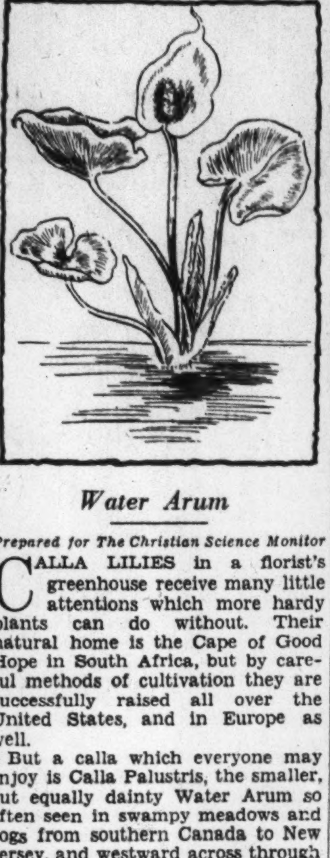
Daily Features

All Nature



Water Arum

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CALLA LILIES in a florist's greenhouse receive many little attentions which more hardy plants can do without. Their natural home is the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, but by careful methods of cultivation they are successfully raised all over the United States, and in Europe as well.

But a calla which everyone may enjoy is Calla Palustris, the smaller, but equally dainty Water Arum so often seen in swampy meadows and bogs from southern Canada to New Jersey, and westward across through Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota on up into the Northwest. It closely resembles its African relative in almost every feature except size. It blossoms during June.

Curiously enough, the attractive white spathe born on a long stem rising directly from the rich soil of the swamp, is not the flower. The actual blossoms are small greenish organs closely packed on the long spadix, which stands erect like a club within the white spathe. This is the distinguished weapon possessed alike by Jack-in-the-pulpit, green dragon, skunk cabbage, sweet flag, and golden club—all close relatives of the wild calla in the Arum family.

When the berries are ripe, these "clubs" take on the appearance of small, but businesslike gnarled cudgels or shillalahs. Wild calla berries, forming the head of the shillalah, are red; those of the golden club, green; while others vary from purple to brilliant crimson.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wednesday (W. F. G.)—*Wenz'-dih* (*e* and *i* short). Note that the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary abandons the "quick-long" *a* in the last syllable of the days of the week, substituting the short *i*. So readers who profess to follow Webster's can relax and join the colloquial speakers in *Sun'-dih, Mun'-dih, Tuze'-dih, Wenz'-dih, Thurz'-dih, Fri'-dih, Sat'-er-dih*. It may be a bitter pill for the speaker who has schooled himself to be precise and to make discriminations in his word endings; but if he swallows it, he will seem to the masses to be less affected.

Foyer (W. F. G.)—Considering the liberal trend of the new Webster's, we expected to see *foi'-er* listed as first choice for this word. But, alas, it is third. The French *fwah-yay'* still has the first choice, and *foi'-yay* (a hybrid) second.

Agreement of subject and verb (S. W.)—The inquirer submits the following sentence:

> Directed against it has been the hatred and the jealousy of those who . . .

"Hatred and jealousy" combine to form a plural subject; so the verb should be plural. There would be little room for doubt if the sentence were recast to: "The hatred and the jealousy . . . have been directed against it."

Daily Anecdote

A Safe Man

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN M. de Bautru was French Ambassador to Spain, he one day visited the library in the Escorial. He had not conversed long with the librarian in charge before he discovered that he was most incompetent. His lack of knowledge of literary works was shocking to the Frenchman.

Later, when he was presented to the King, he spoke of the library and of His Majesty's choice of a librarian. M. de Bautru said he had at once perceived that the librarian was no common man, and suggested that the King would do well to place him in charge of his finances.

"Why so?" inquired His Majesty.

"Sire," replied Bautru, "as he has taken so little from your books, it is probable he may take as little from your finances."

Parables of Safed the Sage

Seeking a Sign

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE is a certain city and its name is Smithville. And the men of that town got busy, and they said, We will put this town upon the map. And they raised Fifteen hundred shekels. And they set up a Great Sign where the Railroad Tracks crossed, that he who ran might read. And the sign said:

Watch Smithville Grow
Greatest Railway Center on Earth
For Information About Factory Sites and Home Sites
Write to the Secretary of the Smithville Board of Trade

And they sat down to Watch Smithville Grow. And they greatly admired their Sign and they bowed down before it, and worshiped it. And the Electrick Light Company fitted it up with lights, and furnished the juice free, for they thought that Sleeping Car Passengers would wake up in the night in order that they might Watch Smithville Grow.

And they hired a damsel whose name was Marguerite, but whom everybody knew as Maggie Perkins, who was the daughter of the Druggist, that she should answer Letters of Inquiry, for she could punish a typewriter. And they fitted up an office on the Second Floor of the Smithville First National Bank. And they had letters of gold upon the window, saying, Smithville Board of Trade. And they expected Maggie to have writer's cramp answering the letters of inquiry.

And Maggie had nothing to do but to chew her gum and powder her nose and make dates over the telephone for the movies. For none of the thousands of passengers who rode through Smithville on the two railroads cared an Hoot whether Smithville grew or not.

Now about this time I visited Smithville, and they desired me to deliver an Address, And I said unto them,

It doth pay to advertise provided thou hast the Goods. But I do not watch Smithville grow. This is the evil and adulterous generation that doth seek for a Sign, and the only Sign that shall be given it is the Sign of the prophet Jonah, preaching and saying, If indeed ye desire that Smithville shall grow, then do something to make people want to come hither. Improve your schools. Pave your streets. Paint up your houses and clean up your vacant lots. Destroy the weeds that grow everywhere, and plant flowers or green grass. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread and your labor for an Electrick Sign that is Nothing to Write Home About? Ye do worship an Electrick Sign; behold, it is left unto you desolate. You have proclaimed with great boasting the glories of your town, and have never done a Blooming Thing to make any one want to live in your town.

And a few weeks thereafter they sent me a marked copy of their Local Paper. And they were having a Clean Up and Paint Up Week. And they were discussing the Paving of the Streets. And they were redecorating the House of God, and adding an hundred shekels to the stipend of the Minister, and their School Committee was considering how to improve the School. And I sighed when I thought of Maggie; for if this thing keepeth on, Maggie may have to get busy. For Smithville is really beginning to Grow.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Free-Lance Stenography

STARTING with only one firm, which paid her $1 or so a week, an unemployed stenographer's clientele grew until eventually she earned $60 a week doing free-lance stenographic work.

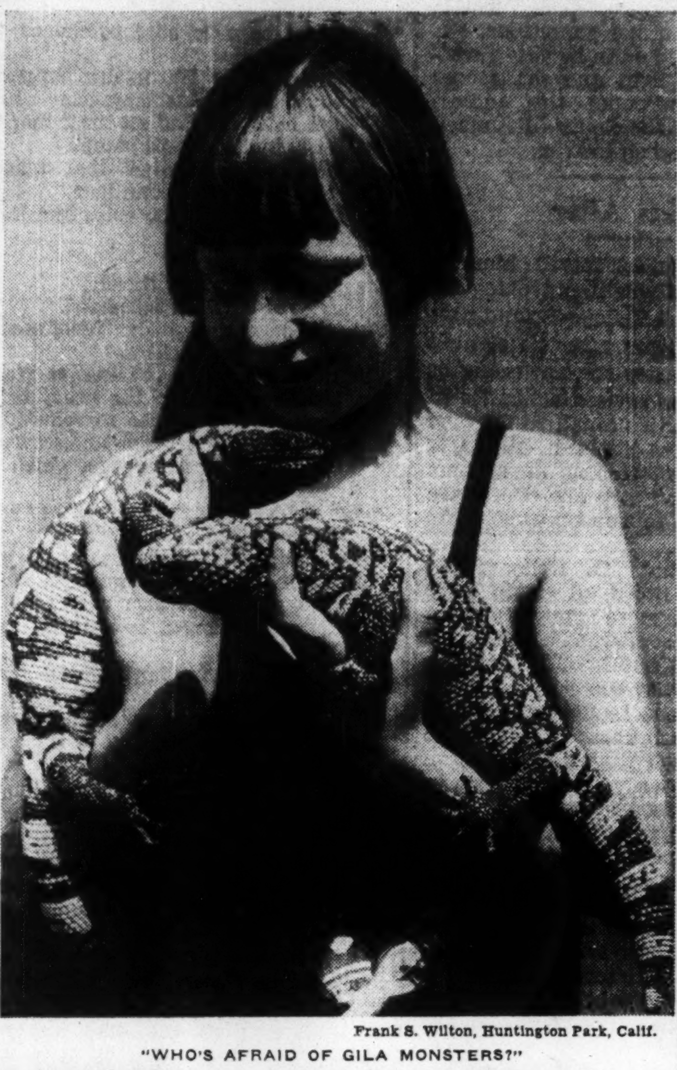
At first her "office" consisted of a furnished room, a rented typewriter, and the house telephone. Every morning she would telephone to prospective customers who might wish to dictate letters. She collected for this work at the end of the week. Now she is so busy that it is often necessary to call a business school for typing assistance.

Edson R.

Quotation for Today

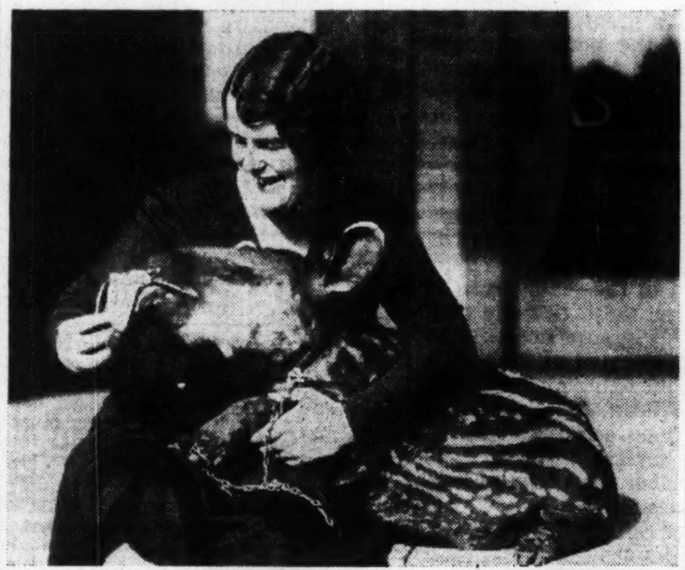
MY ONLY desire is to know the truth; my only fear to cling to error.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Monitor Camera Club Album



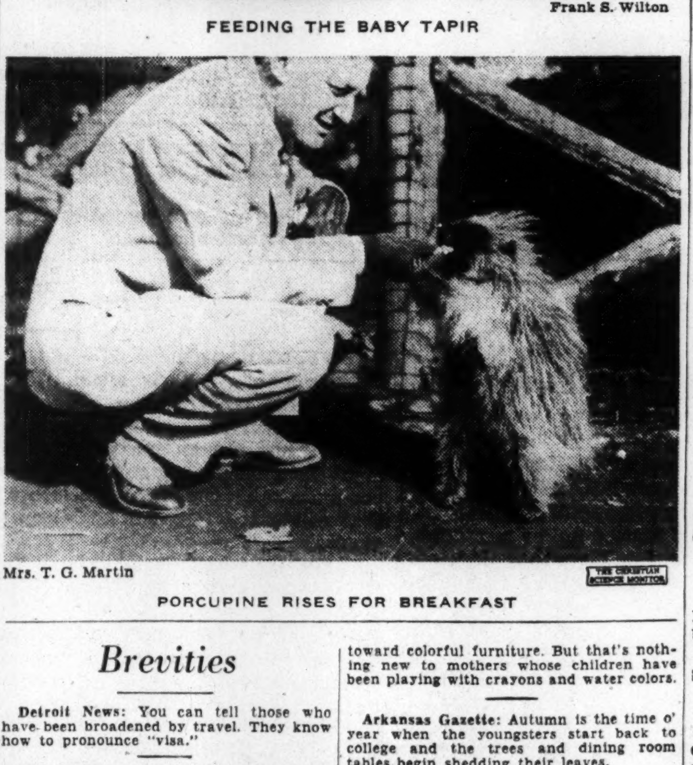
Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

"WHO'S AFRAID OF GILA MONSTERS?"



Frank S. Wilton

FEEDING THE BABY TAPIR



Mrs. T. G. Martin

PORCUPINE RISES FOR BREAKFAST

Brevities

Detroit News: You can tell those who have been broadened by travel. They know how to pronounce "visa."

Detroit News: A political career should attract everybody. Think of getting paid for managing your neighbor's affairs.

Muskegon Chronicle: The latest trend is toward colorful furniture. But that's nothing new to mothers whose children have been playing with crayons and water colors.

Arkansas Gazette: Autumn is the time o' year when the youngsters start back to college and the trees and dining room tables begin shedding their leaves.

Daily Oklahoman: It is called a dime store, but how a woman turned loose in there can spoil a five-dollar bill!

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

GILAS. The only suggestion for this picture would be spacing so that the little girl does not cut directly through the center of the picture. The exposure was sufficient to bring out all of the detail in the Gila monsters as well as the child. The fact that she is not looking at the camera adds strength to the picture. This is a very successful picture. There is nothing in the background to detract from the main point of interest.

Tapir. The highlights in the background as well as the intense black at the left corner of the picture are obtrusive. They take the eye from the animal. The black dress is a poor background for the tapir, as the two merge. You will note how much clearer the part of the animal against the light background appears. The hand should never be photographed spread out. It appears too large and provides a highlight that draws all of the attention from other parts of the picture. It is possible to arrange the hands so that the edge shows, minimizing the size.

Porcupine. The serious defect in this picture is crowding the subject so that a part of the man's head is cut off. The post and rails in the background detract from the main point of interest. In the original the tones in the face and hands were well-balanced, but they appear too contrasty in the reproduction.

This group of pictures is interesting because it shows uncommon subjects in unusual surroundings. It well illustrates how even the strangest of creatures respond to kindness.

In Lighter Vein

Dusting Off an Old One

This depression story is some 60-odd years old, so take what cheer out of it you can get:

Salesman (beginning to unroll his samples: I'd like to show you . . .

Merchant (emphatically): No, no, I'm not interested.

Salesman (eagerly): But couldn't I just show you . . .?

Merchant (firmly): Not a chance. I'm not interested.

Salesman (wistfully): Well, would you mind if I looked at them myself? I haven't had a chance to see them for three weeks.—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Hold On, There!

One of the turns in the entertainment after the annual dinner of a famous London firm was provided by a conjurer. For one of his tricks he asked for the assistance of someone from the audience.

A man went up; and while the audience waited for the conjurer to continue the trick, someone in the front row called: "Hi! Don't make 'im disappear. 'E's our treasurer!"—*Bystander.*

Justice

Visitor in county jail: "What crime has this man committed?"

Warden: "He hasn't committed any crime. He was going down the street a few days ago and saw a crime—and he is held as a witness."

Visitor: "And where is the man who committed the crime?"

Warden: "Oh, he's out on bail."

Tit for Tat

The wife of a small farmer sold her surplus butter to a grocer in a near-by town. On one occasion the grocer said, "Your butter was underweight last week."

"Now, fancy that," said Mrs. Farmer. "Baby mislaid my weight that day, so I just used the pound of sugar you sold me."

Wasteful

"Ladies and gentlemen, I don't want to give the appearance of being peeved," said the stump speaker, "but a good American wouldn't be wasting ripe vegetables when there are starving persons on the streets."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Starch

Being asked after a physics lecture to mention three things containing starch, a bright boy committed the following "howler:" "A potato and—two collars."

Just Moderately Thirsty

Frosh: "Ginger ale."

Waiter: "Pale?"

Frosh: "No, just a glass."—*Green Griffin.*

His Voice

Hubby: "You never tell me what you buy! Don't I get any voice in the buying?"

Wifey: "Certainly, darling! You get the invoice."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Only Time

"John, dear, I hope it did not inconvenience you, sharpening my pencil with your razor."

"Only twice, dear. First when I tried to shave, and then when I tried to use your pencil."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Joyful Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"MAY I sell you some soap?" inquired a young woman when the door opened in response to her ring. "I am out of work. I had a good job, but my employer failed and so I lost my place. I never thought I would come to this!"

"You didn't know you had it in you, did you?" replied the woman who had opened the door.

"I don't understand—what do you mean?" the young stranger asked.

"You didn't know it was in you to employ yourself," was the answer.

"Oh, that doesn't seem anything to be proud of—begging people to buy soap of me."

"But that is not what you are doing," the other assured her. "You are not begging. You need not even request people to buy your soap. You are just serving them, offering them soap. You know that everybody must have soap; and it is an accommodation to have it brought right to one's door."

"Why, I never thought of it in that way! I was really a little ashamed to ring a doorbell and offer soap to people. But you seem to give me a different sense of it."

"Do you not think it a step in the line of progress to employ yourself during these trying times, and earn your own living instead of doing nothing and waiting for better times?" continued the housewife. "Instead of becoming a burden to others, you are helping to bring better times."

"Well, you certainly have given me something to think about," came the response. "Then you think I should be grateful and happy in doing this work, supplying people with soap?"

"Certainly I do," was the hearty answer. "This circumstance which you deemed a calamity will prove to you a great blessing if you understand it and use it properly as an opportunity. When you ring a doorbell, remember that you are helping to serve humanity, supplying a human need, helping the world to keep itself clean; remember that you are grateful for the opportunity of thus serving. You will bring into activity two wonderful qualities—joy and gratitude. They cannot bring you failure."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sardine Stone

THE "Sardine stone" referred to in the description of one of the Revelator's visions (Rev. 4:3), was rather the "sardius," a transparent stone, generally of a reddish color, much used among the ancients for the making of seals. Later in Revelation we find it spoken of as the sixth of the twelve foundation stones of the wall of the new Jerusalem (Rev. 21:20).

References to the same stone occur also in various Old Testament passages, particularly in connection with the making of the high priest's breastplate, which had a sardius as the first jewel in "the first row" (Ex. 28:17; 39:10); while the prophet Ezekiel, writing of the former magnificence of the King of Tyrus (i. e. "Tyre"), says, "Every precious stone was thy covering," and proceeds to mention the sardius first of all (Ezek. 28:12f).

It may be added that the "sardine stone" of Rev. 4:3, is pronounced "sar-din" (with a short *i*).

Remember?

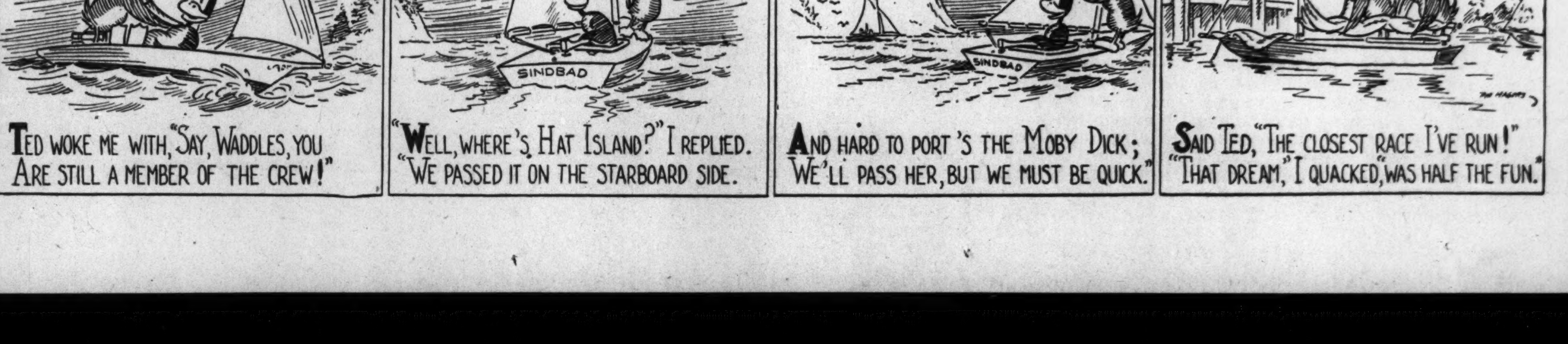
When we had to drape mosquito netting over the bed? (Mrs. J. L. M., Duluth, Minn.)

When we took ashes from the kitchen stove to scour the silverware? (Mrs. Ida K. Q., St. Louis.)

When a metal pan with a long handle was filled with coals and was run around between the bed covers in cold weather? (Mrs. J. W. H., Arlington, Mass.)

The Adventures of Waddles—The Sinbad Wins

By THE HAGERS


SINDBAD
SINDBAD
TED WOKE ME WITH, "SAY, WADDLES, YOU ARE STILL A MEMBER OF THE CREW!"
"WELL, WHERE'S HAT ISLAND?" I REPLIED. "WE PASSED IT ON THE STARBOARD SIDE."
AND HARD TO PORT 'S THE MOBY DICK; WE'LL PASS HER, BUT WE MUST BE QUICK."
SAID TED, "THE CLOSEST RACE I'VE RUN!" "THAT DREAM," I QUACKED, "WAS HALF THE FUN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934 . "*First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear*" • • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Agree With Thine Adversary"

The World's Week

AGREEMENT—in various forms, phases and degrees—is a thread upon which many of the events of the week just past can be strung. There have been compacts or understandings reached which constitute the week's chief contribution to progress. But it would be folly to overidealize, for there have been some actions which were but the agreement of a group to wage more strenuous opposition against some other groups. And there have been outright disagreements which still exist.

To begin the week there was the adherence of the United States to the International Labor Organization at Geneva, the first direct American participation in an activity so closely associated with the League of Nations. Toward the end of the week there came the agreement at London of twenty-one nations to recommend continuance for three years the wheat control plan which has governed exports during the last year. In America the AAA has conceded enough to its critics and the drought to permit planting of 90 per cent of normal wheat acreage instead of 85 per cent this year.

Another kind of agreement was signalized in Washington when envoys of the Cuban Government signed with Secretary Cordell Hull the first of the reciprocal tariff treaties which the American State Department hopes to negotiate extensively. In domestic affairs, at least, the beginnings of an agreement were reached within the Administration as to reorganization of the NRA.

Typical of the agreements to disagree with somebody else is the rise of the American Liberty League, dedicated to the protection of "rights of persons and property," and linking some conservative Democrats with conservative Republicans in evident opposition to the New Deal. A challenge from the other extreme of social feeling is the decision of union textile workers to stand together in a national strike demanding what they believe are their rights to a larger share in the industry's earnings. Thus does agreement sometimes mean sharper division until the factions agree.

Abroad the world looks on while Chancellor Hitler moves to consolidate his position attained in the recent plebiscite and to "win over" the 10 per cent who voted against him. Can persuasion achieve so great a national agreement or can force make it lasting?

To the south of the Reich, Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria confers with Premier Mussolini of Italy in quest of an entente that will better protect Austria's "independence." Three days later Il Duce tells his troops that Italy must become "a militaristic, even a warlike nation." Another instance of an agreement that bodes a bigger disagreement?

As an example of what this may mean, possibly the only outright disagreement in the major news of the week has been the tiff between the foreign offices over the arrest of Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway—a phase in the hard-bitten haggling over the price of the railway if not over the possession of territory in northeastern Asia.

So do the meanings of agreement run the gamut from the benign to the sinister. Much, if not all, depends upon with what or with whom we agree. It is better that men should agree than disagree in any numbers, large or small, unless on an actually predatory undertaking. The Founder of Christianity advised that whosoever would do homage to God should first be reconciled to his brother.

"Agree with thine adversary quickly," was his counsel. Yet he never advocated agreement with evil. Agreement among men is something, but agreement is not final until it is agreement with the divine Principle of goodness, that is, God. Men may honestly differ as they grope toward the understanding of that universal will. But they can at least be ever solicitous to compose their differences by peaceful means and willing to seek or wait for a peaceful solution. If all seek only what is genuinely good, that will inevitably bring them into agreement with each other, because it will bring them into agreement with God.

Where Variety Lends Charm

THE Englishman, who has long found in the weather a constant source of conversational inspiration, has now really something to talk about, for his country is, on official authority, the victim of a drought. It is not much of a drought as these things are understood, say, in the American West; but there has been a deficiency in rainfall in nearly every month since November, 1932, considerable inconvenience has been caused by water shortage in rural areas, motorcar users (to the secret joy of many of them) have been warned to wash their machines as infrequently as possible, and much of "England's green and pleasant land" is displaying an unusual brownish tinge.

To the American visitor it has always seemed incomprehensible that the English, in apparent content, can engage extensively in outdoor amusements and sports in a country where it may be brilliantly sunny in the morning, raining hard at lunch time and snowing in the afternoon. But these things mean little to the imperturbable, weather-seasoned inhabitants of the British Isles. If it rains when they are attending a garden party in full regalia of midsummer finery, they simply don waterproofs, put up umbrellas and carry on damply, but as cheerfully as before. Their powers of resistance to cold—both out of doors and in houses where steam heating is still the exception rather than the rule—would do credit to an Eskimo.

The sudden eruption of a volcano in Piccadilly would probably cause them surprise, but scarcely any grave concern. Nor must one suppose that the English climate is not really suited to the business and enjoyment of civilized men. Variable it certainly is in normal conditions, but it is rarely extreme; and in its very variability—the play of light and shade over a wide green landscape; the endless majestic pageant of the clouds—lies much of its charm for English hearts.

Six Years After

IN ITS news columns today the Monitor is presenting a thought-provoking reassessment of the Kellogg-Briand pact as it appears six years after its signing and twenty years after the beginning of the World War. The revised estimates of three men who had so much to do with initiating this most-signed-of-all pacts are particularly interesting at a time when repeated blows to peace efforts are causing every man to wonder what pacts are worth today.

It is notable that Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Levinson and Mr. Steed all retain their hope, a hope all the more firmly grounded for being tempered somewhat by increased understanding of the obstacles to peace. It is encouraging that these advocates of the Kellogg pact are ready to recognize its failures, or the failures of nations to use it. Yet it is well that they insist on its value. It is too easy for defeatists to say that the self-defense loophole makes the pledge to renounce war worthless. The fact is that the moral sense of the world has renounced war as an instrument of national policy and gradually this moral decree will be translated into legal effect.

Mr. Levinson is right in declaring that other laws are not pronounced worthless merely because they are broken. Of course the analogy is not quite exact, for the Kellogg pact has given little evidence of its observance or enforcement.

Possibly the pact's greatest effect has been to strengthen the hands of those who declare there can be no more neutrality. Two years ago Mr. Stimson declared it had abolished neutrality. But has it? This question is close to the heart of the problem of keeping the peace. Particularly for Britons and Americans is it needful to find a way to prevent their countries lining up on opposite sides of a world war. If the United States clings to its old "freedom of the seas" doctrine and insists on neutral rights to trade with belligerents, it is fairly sure not only to have those rights abrogated as they were in the World War, but to become involved, probably against Britain. Americans who know how close their country came to war with Britain several times in 1915 and 1916 do not relish the prospect of a similar situation arising.

Yet the questions raised then have not been settled. And despite the declaration of Mr. Stimson, American policy today is directed toward remaining neutral, rather than toward joining in the punishment of an aggressor. The danger is that no effective steps—such as refusal to trade with belligerents—are being taken to implement the policy. The Kellogg pact has done no better than the League of Nations in abolishing neutrality (except possibly in a moral sense); yet no nation has done anything effective to insure that it can remain neutral in a world war. These stark facts should be foremost in the thought of peace lovers at this time.

Observing the Niceties

APPARENTLY a flair for amicable negotiation and an instinctive sense of good manners are not sufficient for diplomats who represent America in foreign countries. According to a recent disclosure it seems they have to memorize more rules than an expert bridge player. Often what may be socially correct at home turns out to be something that "isn't done" at a European court.

For instance, at a dinner or reception, it is not in order for a lady to speak first to a gentleman in any part of Europe except Great Britain. Another stringent law is that if a diplomat should attend a "five o'clock," he must speak to his hostess before uttering a word to anyone else. If the lady should be using the telephone or downstairs asking cook for another round of cup cakes, the perplexed envoy just has to sit tongue-tied until his hostess appears. After observing the amenities he then has to ask the lady to present him to every woman in the room whom he does not know.

But the most difficult requirements are connected with the leaving of calling cards. Settling the war debts or explaining the steel code are child's play in comparison. According to the intricate regulations the harassed diplomat has to leave cards, within three days, on everybody he has been introduced to. This, too, involves many subtleties. For example, if an official has been introduced to a lady but does not know her husband, he has to hunt him up before he can leave cards or risk a dangerous complication. The etiquette book does not tell what to do if the husband is on a special mission to Turkestan.

The Casual Day

SOLILOQUY

To bob or not to bob,
That is the question.
Whether it were better in the mind to suffer the knots and hairpins of flowing tresses,
Or to take shears against unruly locks and by a snipping end them!
To cut, to clip, and by a clip to say we end the hairnets and thousand flying strands our crowning glory's heir to;
'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.
To cut, to clip; to clip, perchance to mar,—
Ay, there's the rub! For in that barbered state what slurs may come when we have shingled off those mortal curls, must give us pause!
Now there's the respect that makes calamity of too-long hair;
For who would bear the quips and jests of ladies shorn,
The morn's delay,
The proud shingle's contumely,
The pangs of despised tight hats,
When she herself might her relief secure with a pair of scissors?
Who would "permanents" bear, to groan and sweat under the heavy coils, but that the dread of something after cutting, those undiscovered angles, not the curves for which we yearn,
Puzzle the will, and make us rather bear the mops we have
Than fly to contours we know not of.
Thus vanity doth make cowards of us all,
And thus the once-firm resolution is quickly changed by fear of scorn and jest,
And maidens longing for the wind-blown bob or "boyish,"
In this regard their purpose turn awry
And lose the will for action. M. G. K.

General Johnson objects to the whole village listening in on his rural telephone line when he is discussing official business. And F. L. P. points out that here we have at last the much-dreaded censorship of communications.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The cricket "tests" in England end, the famous ashes *inter alia* for which two mighty teams contend have just been captured by Australia. The general of the NRA who ordered an employee fired is not allowed to have his way for that employee's been rehired. At 12 cents cotton's pegged and fixed and cannot go a cent below it, a blessing that must seem unmixed to those who have the luck to grow it. In one brief year the New Deal cooks have brewed for us more legislation than all the statutes on the books since we became a separate nation. The monument to Washington (for fifty years without a tubbing) can't make its record fifty-one, for someone's ordered it a scrubbing. P. W.

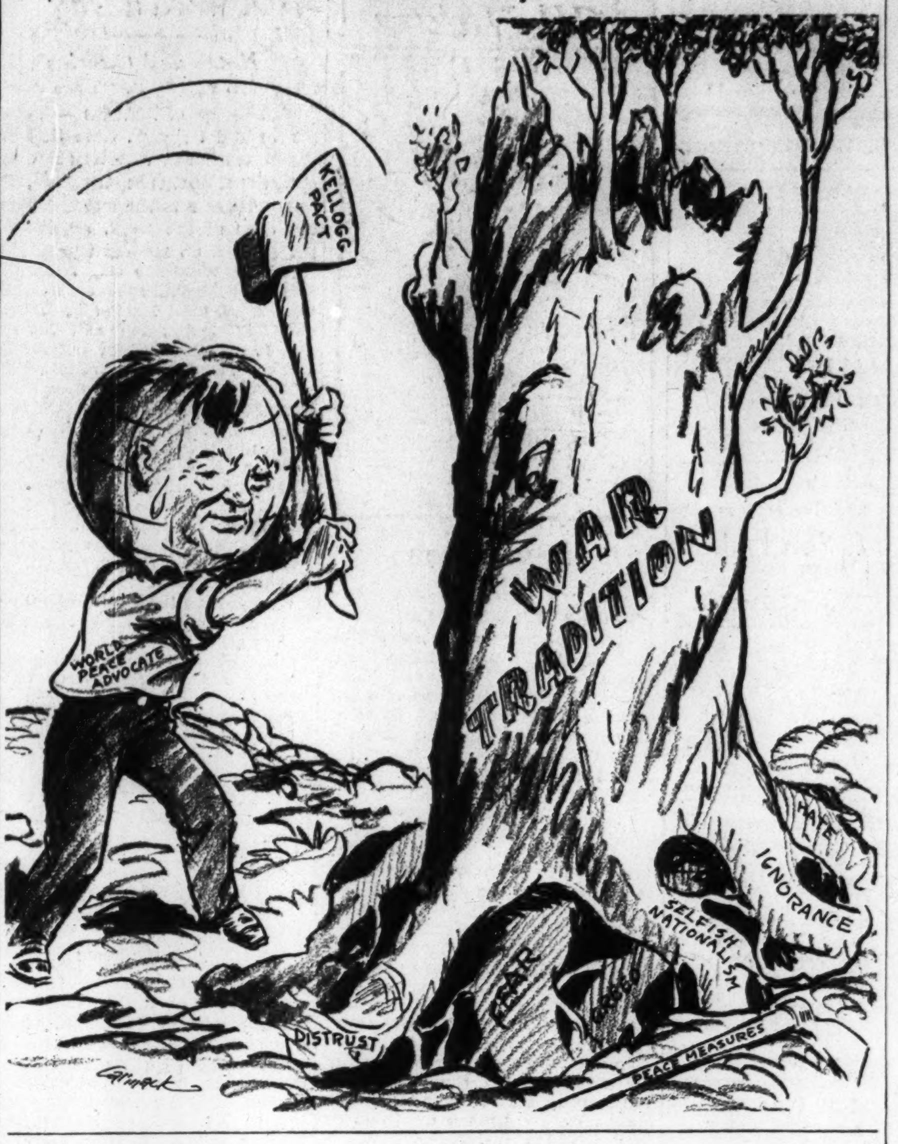
> The Globe's reportial force is unparalleled. Jealous rivals have attempted to break up this smoothly working unit and distribute our live wire men and women among other professions, such as sandwiching for a hamburger stand and street carnival barking.—*Atchison* (Kan.) *Globe.*

Too bad the Globe's proof-reading force isn't up to the "reportial" standard. But "sandwiching" and "carnival barking"? A really efficient member of a reportorial staff should be able to do either of those things with a telephone in one hand and a typewriter under the other—and "make" the edition.

"First of Symphony Series Is of Social Interest"—headline on Berkshire Hills report.

Which is why some people think they don't like symphonic music. C. W. M.

More Than One Day's Work



The Norths on a Brazilian Fazenda

WHEN Sue found a letter bearing a Brazilian stamp in the mail box she was somewhat puzzled. Only a week or so ago she had received a letter from Chris and Mary North, written from Rio de Janeiro, and saying that they were about to leave for Venezuela. Yet here was another letter postmarked from Brazil. She tore it open in some haste. . . . The date at the head of the first page was "Guaretingetá, São Paulo, Brazil." . . . Dear Sue:

Perhaps you will be surprised to hear that we still are in Brazil. We are surprised, too! The day before we were due to leave Rio for Venezuela one of my friends, who is connected with the National Historical and Geographic Institute here, returned to the city and looked us up. Through him we met Senhor Guimarães, who insisted we spend a week with him on his farm. That was a happy invitation for us, as we had seen disappointingly little of the Brazilian countryside, so I write you this from a Brazilian *fazenda*, or farm.

* * *

We drove to the farm in an old automobile, passing through rolling country, green and fresh and warm. The plantations which disappeared on the horizon on either side of the road were of such extent that only after incredibly long intervals would Senhor Guimarães say, "And this one belongs to *fulano-de-tal*" —Mr. So-and-So.

A swarm of *camarades*—boys and farm hands—rushed out to pick up our bags. They carried the bags to our rooms. Senhora Guimarães—called Dona Maria in Brazilian usage of the first name—came down to meet us and gave us a warm welcome even though she didn't know anything about us and had not been warned that we were coming.

Dona Maria had been born in São Paulo and partly educated there. When she was fifteen her parents sent her to Paris and Berlin for three years. While there she had learned French and German, music and painting. The latter she had practically given up, but we prevailed upon her to play for us during the evening.

When she sat at the grand piano we could see, through the window, sitting around a small fire in the corral, the old wrinkled colored cook with a sleeping grandchild in each arm, several of the girls who worked in the house and some of the farm hands—barefooted, sombreroed men with calloused hands. In their belts were the inevitable knives which they used for all purposes. They sat expectantly, and just as Dona Maria raised her hands, one of the boys, outside, whispered, in a loud stage whisper, "*Ella vai tocar.*" She is going to play!

And play she did. When she lowered the piano top and was about to rise, a chorus from the corral demanded a song. "*E que cante o Patrão tamben!*" The master must sing, too! was the insistent call. This turned out to be rollicking fun —Dona Maria singing lighter classics and Don Alfredo baritoning folk songs to the tune of his own guitar.

Don Alfredo rose before dawn every morning, long before we came down for our *café com leite,* and rode over such parts of his plantation as he could visit in a three hours' hard ride. He personally supervised the planting and the cultivating of the crops; oversaw the feeding and care of the pedigreed stock; kept track of the harness, saddles, and ox carts; himself repaired the modern machinery he had imported, and checked up on the electric light and power plant he had installed.

* * *

Dona Maria took charge of the house and had as a self-imposed duty the care of the families of the workers. She saw that the children attended the school maintained for them by Don Alfredo, that they were properly dressed and fed. There were dozens of them, but she knew all by name and took a personal interest in each. Her own children, now grown up, were in the big city of São Paulo being educated.

At 11 in the morning we had "breakfast"—*almoço.* Mary counted more than 30 different dishes at one breakfast. The Brazilian breakfast is a noonday dinner, but on a farm such as this, it is nothing less than a banquet.

The afternoons were generally spent, while we were there, at least, in long rides over the *fazenda* and to call on some of the Guimarães' neighbors. These were enjoyable occasions. Mary, who had never ridden very much, was at first quite timid, but when she had ridden Castanho for a half-hour, she learned to enjoy every minute on the horse. The Brazilians, who had to live in their saddles until railroads and model T's came along, developed rockingchair gaits in their horses. They don't post, as Americans and British do. They sit on the horse without moving, and his gentle, cushioned gait carries them along. Each horse has two or three gaits. A gentle tug on the bridle and he swings into a new motion, but one just as comfortable.

Mary and I consider this visit as one of the high spots of our trip. I think we will find in our reveries Dona Maria and Senhor Alfred and their old cook, Maricota, dimming the memory of the other scenes. They were people and we loved them. CHRIS.

* * *

Sue had to revise her time-table now. But she knew that, with the opening of the university year approaching, Chris must hurry back to prepare his lectures.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

Why Fish Leave Home

WHILE many fish lead a quiet life, some have their adventures. Of these the traveling fish of Lake Michigan have perhaps never before been noted. They are an unseen trifle of a great international problem. Their opportunity to go exploring comes through that celebrated diversion of lake water at Chicago.

The water which is taken out of the Great Lakes system by Chicago's drainage canal for sewerage purposes, transferred across the great divide, and dropped into the Mississippi Basin, also escorts out some eventually surprised fish.

For centuries fish have placidly kept their orbits within lake boundaries. But this reversed current of the Chicago River, which originally lowered the entire level of Lake Michigan half a dozen inches, this westward pull which is perpetually snatching away a whole river of water from the lakes, is a fish's back door to the world.

Impelled by curiosity, fishes now and then quit, as it were, the ancestral dooryard. They may think, when they start, that they are just going to run down to the corner. But there are few farther corners in the land. It is 1600 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

The fish that is a curiosity seeker, if he has eyes for such things, finds the tour a rare one, and perhaps more would go if a finny Marco Polo returned.

The first thing to attract the attention of a gypsying fish as he swings inland is the mouth of the Chicago River. It's not much of a mouth, but it has gulped in an unexpected quantity of legal trouble along with its lake water, stirring up Canada as well as near-by American states which do not like Chicago's semi-absorption of the lake.

Next on your right, gentle fishes, you see the site of Chicago's first house. It was a log cabin built by a Negro, who did not think this location was going to amount to much and abandoned it for better and now forgotten scenes. Next you see, fishes, the Wrigley Building . . . on the left, the skyscraper opera house built by Mr. Insull and now almost as idle as he is . . . this smelly water tells you that "Packingtown" is near . . . these narrow banks are the drainage canal . . . we are now in the Lakes to the Gulf waterway . . . here, my fishes, comes the Mississippi River . . . yes, there is St. Louis . . . Memphis . . . the Old South . . . and at last New Orleans on the left . . . ho, ho! here is the Gulf of Mexico!

If that looks like a good trip, there are other fish which make even a better one. They or their ancestors have pushed over the same long journey backward. In other words, they climbed back into the Great Lakes from the sea.

Herring, which are natives of salt water, are to be found in the Great Lakes of America's interior. How did these ocean fish get in? Officials of the big Shedd Aquarium in Chicago point to the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi Rivers, and say the fresh-water herring arrived by working their way up either channel. They may not have done it all in one year. Possibly descendants of the first fish adventuring up the Mississippi finished the trek. Certainly fish climbing the St. Lawrence, when they arrived at the foot of Niagara Falls, did not jump up over it, but they may have wandered around the falls through the canal.

Under its tawny hide the Mississippi River evidently has its hidden sights, such as fish meeting and passing each other as they travel to and from salt water a thousand miles away. F. W. C.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

A Dream-Talk by Lac Leman

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

THE lake was a bright sheet of burnished silver in the sunshine. A fountain threw up an immense plumelike jet which rose higher than the snow-capped mountains in the distance. The sailboats and the swans, gliding gracefully, seemed sisters. The green-clad hillside, with buildings and gardens, made a pleasant background.

I saw this landscape—or thought I saw it—as I sat in the conference. Behind the chairman and the long row of officials, the vast sweep of window framed the Geneva picture. I longed to be outside, in the green and white world, instead of being imprisoned listening to interminable speeches and wearisome translations.

Perhaps I nodded—maybe I slept. But if so, I did not forget the object of the deliberations. It seemed to me that I was talking with a high authority. He spoke in English, with American accent, but I could not distinguish his features.

"What attitude," I heard myself ask, "will the United States adopt?"

"The United States"—the voice was strangely muffled—"is not directly interested in a number of things which are discussed here. Alliances, agreements do not concern us."

"But surely if they affect the peace of Europe, for better or for worse, they affect the whole world."

"Obviously, we shall be touched eventually. But we must await till we are touched. We will not try to direct the course of events. To act in advance would be to get America into entangling intrigues."

* * *

There was a noise like that of a great far-off bell which roused me to keener attention.

"Tell me about the prospects."

"Of disarmament? Or of the Disarmament Conference? There's no immediate hope of disarmament. But I'm not pessimistic about the conference. Conferences always go on. Nobody wants to accept the responsibility for a blow-up. There can always be an adjournment."

"Yet suppose somebody gets tired? Suppose somebody wants to arrive at a conclusion? Suppose somebody tells the truth? Suppose somebody breaks that window and lets in the world of reality?"

The head that shook was strangely like the mountain crest. I am half inclined to think it was the mountain crest.

"That would be bad taste. It isn't done here. There may be results some day."

The fountain flourished itself like a gigantic feather, as I considered this.

The far-off voice broke in: "Of course, we should not fool ourselves. It's useless to keep delivering interminable speeches if the world isn't ready to disarm."

"Isn't it?" I asked. "What about all the petitions and resolutions and the newspaper articles which express the deep desire of the peoples? They are anxious for the conference to succeed. Who stands in the way?"

"There are nations which demand security first," was the reply. "They are busy working out pacts."

"But is disarmament—as an alternative to a fatal race in armaments—not the chief element of security?"

"I agree, but there are others who don't. Then there are the manufacturers and traffickers in arms. They don't want their business ruined."

* * *

"I am glad there has been a real change of opinion about the profiteers in mass murder," I said. "I hope that subject will be thoroughly sifted. By all means deal with traffic in arms, but we can surely have an accord on reduction of public weapons without waiting for universal legislation on the private making of weapons. You see, I am impatient of evading the central point."

"Does that apply to getting Germany back?"

"It does," I asserted boldly. "Certainly get Germany back if you can. But Germany, if not disarmed, is less armed than its neighbors. Why don't they disarm? Germany could not refuse to sign a treaty of parity. The best way of getting Germany back is to agree to reductions."

"I'm afraid you don't understand the method employed here," he said, shaking his head reproachfully.

"Perhaps I understand too well!" I cried hotly. "There must be first this, and then that, and then something else, before disarmament can even be seriously considered. Don't you think these are mere subterfuges?"

A steamer on the lake sent up a shrill screech that startled me, and drowned the indignant protest which I am sure was uttered.

I did not care. I grew reckless. "If the governments want to disarm, they will disarm. If they don't, they will keep on talking until the irreparable arrives. They will march to war under the banners of peace. They will betray the trust of the peoples. They will——"

At this moment the chairman tapped the desk, and I looked up. A delegate apparently had finished his discourse, and an interpreter was preparing to take his place. Outside the window I saw the lake and its swans and sailboats and the green hills and the white mountains. I drowsily rubbed my eyes. Had I been dreaming? Yet it did not seem quite a dream.

[Utopians' plans for economic transformation in California will be outlined in the Wide Horizon tomorrow.]